THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1879. NO. 157.

THE MAINE THING

THAT MAKES REPUBLICANS MAD.

An Explanation of the Laws Concerning Elections and Governor Garcelon's Action Thereunder—A Defense Which Cannot be Attacked.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 19.—The following explanation of the action of the governor and council in regard to the official count has been furnished the press: The apparent republican majority for members of the legislature was obtained by wholesale bribery, bulldozing and fraud. There was a popular majority for governor in opposition to the republicans, many districts giving a fusion majority for governor. The republicans succeeded in getting a majority for members of the legislature by trickery and other frauds. The governor and council have not based their action on these frauds in any instance, not having jurisdiction, but they have strictly followed the constitution and thrown out such returns as were fatally defective, whether republican or democratic—in some counties more democratic than republican returns have been thus rejected. The republicans have been in the habit for years of secretly returning defective republican returns to town officers for correction, but took advantage of defects in the democratic returns.

During 23 years of republican rule they have never lost an officer by reason of such defects, while the democrats have lost more or less nearly every year. This has served to make the democratic town officers more careful and the republicans more careless. The present governor and council have held the republicans to the strict letter of the constitution and laws, and the result is an anti-republican majority in both branches. They have in no case traveled outside the precedents established by the republicans themselves, and in most of cases their action is based on opinions given by judges of the supreme court. For instance, the judges gave an opinion, in 1875, that the governor and council could not count the votes returned for William H. Smith and W. H. Smith for the same office as having been given for the same person. Applying this rule this year changes the result in a large number of districts. In 1877, the judges gave an opinion that the returns could not be counted where the signatures of the officers were written by other hands than their own. Several cases of this class were found this year. In the same opinion the judges decide that returns could not be counted where the town clerk failed to attest them. This rule changes several cases also. The returns from the city of Portland were fatally defective in not complying with the constitution in giving the names of persons voted for with the number of votes against each name. Some one hundred and forty votes were returned as "scattering." This changes the result on three senators and leaves five vacancies in the house. In Lewiston, Saco, Bath and Rockland, the returns were signed by a minority only of the aldermen. The law requires the whole number of ballots to be given in the returns, and there are abundant republican precedents for rejecting them where they fail in that respect. So, too, where there is a material difference between the whole number of ballots and the votes stated. Several changes have resulted from these defects. In all doubtful cases the governor and council have consulted eminent counsel before coming to a conclusion, and in every instance the action of the board has been unanimous, with one exception only. In that instance the question at issue did not affect the character of the result."

GROWING INDIGNANT.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 19.—A largely attended indignation meeting was held tonight to protest against the recent action of the governor and council with reference to the election returns. Senator Blaine presided and made a long address, setting forth the grievances of which he said the people complained. He declared that the election of September 8, was preceded by a thorough canvass and was full, free and fair. The official returns showed that the republican candidate for governor had a plurality of twenty-one thousand over the greenback candidate, and of forty-six thousand over the democratic candidate; that in the senate the republicans elected nineteen senators, and the opposition twelve; that in the house the republicans chose ninety members, and the opposition sixty-one; and that on the legislative ticket the republicans had an absolute majority of nearly 5,000 on the popular vote this being a case he said of common honesty and common decency to say nothing of the official integrity required, that men chosen by the people should be declared elected and receive their certificates, but the governor and council have declared otherwise, and in collusion with other well-known men they entered into a conspiracy to change the result and deprive the people of their choice, and then began the remarkable count which has just closed to the lasting dishonor and disgrace of all who had a part or lot in it. The technical and trivial defects, he said, in the returns from the republican towns, such as omissions to dot "i's" and cross "t's," leaving off "jr." from a man's name, printing names at right angles to the narrow side of the ticket, when they should have been parallel, etc., had been freely used to destroy the popular vote, and maintain in power a party and men whom the people have rejected. The result of the whole of this pitiful and wicked pettifogging was to change the republican majority of seven in the senate and twenty-nine in the house to a fusion majority of nine in the senate and seventeen in the house with five republican cities completely disfranchised, and denied by the governor and council even the poor boon of a new election.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY

Headed by Governor Bishop, of Ohio.

Yesterday morning a telegram was received in this city stating that ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, and a number of distinguished officials of the Cincinnati Southern railway company would leave Chattanooga on the afternoon train and arrived in Atlanta at 11 p.m. Preparations were at once made to give the distinguished visitors a fitting reception. Last night when the 11 o'clock train rolled into the car-shed it was boarded by the following committee of prominent gentlemen appointed on behalf of the citizens of Atlanta to receive ex-Governor Bishop and party: Doctor R. D. Spalding, Messrs. A. C. Wyly, D. M. Bain, E. W. Marsh, J. W. Dunn, W. B. Cox, J. R. Wyly, J. W. English, G. T. Dodd, Frank Rice, E. P. Howell and Doctor Amos Fox.

The distinguished guests are ex Governor Bishop, of Ohio; Colonel W. H. Clement, president Cincinnati Southern railway; W. A. Gunn, chief engineer Cincinnati Southern; E. P. Wilson, general passenger agent, Cincinnati Southern; A. H. B. Bagher, trustee Cincinnati Southern; J. W. Mastelter, Cincinnati Southern.

Accompanying the party as invited guests were ex-Mayor J. T. Hill, Messrs. W. D. Van Dyke and G. W. Harris, all of Chattanooga, and Colonel Thomas O'Connor, formerly a citizen of Atlanta, but now a resident of Knoxville. The committee, after cordially greeting our welcome visitors, escorted them to the Kimball house, where an elegant lunch had been spread for their entertainment.

The distinguished party came through from Cincinnati in a special car, and expressed themselves as delighted with their journey.

At ten o'clock this morning, in company with the committee, ex-Governor Bishop and party will ride over the city and be shown the various points of interest.

THE CONSTITUTION warmly welcomes the distinguished visitors, and trust that they will be pleased with our city.

The Southern Railway Excursion.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—A large meeting of the citizens was held this afternoon to make arrangements for the entertainment of the southern business men who will be invited here to the opening of the Southern railroad some time early in January. It is proposed to have from 1,500 to 2,000 guests, and among the suggestions for their entertainment are a master concert at the music hall and a banquet at the same place on another evening, which shall eclipse anything of the kind ever given in this country. Energetic measures are being taken to secure large contributions to carry out the proposed programme on a liberal scale.

Ready for Slaughter.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—A number of prominent republicans have formed themselves into a body corporate to be known as the "New Orleans Ledger publishing company." The object of the association is to publish a republican newspaper in this city, the first number of which is to be issued January 3d. Ex-Governor Michael Hahn has been elected president of the board of directors and editor-in-chief.

IN THE CITY

WHERE PRUDENT PATRIOTISM PAYS.

How McCabe, of Indiana, Proposes to Tickle the Fanciful Orth—Bothering Tom Blodgett—Sherman on the Finances—The National Bank Reserve.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—That old sinner Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, is to be brought to a reckoning at last. He was returned to the present congress, it will be remembered, from the 9th district of Indiana, by a majority of 98 votes over McCabe, the democratic candidate. There were patent frauds in his election, as stated at the time, and McCabe filed a contest for the seat, but failed to take and present his testimony within the time required of contestants. The committee on privileges and elections of the house finally notified McCabe to show cause on or before the 16th, why the contest should not be dismissed. McCabe arrived here Monday night and on Tuesday presented to the committee affidavits and statements showing the reasons for his delay. They were that the testimony relating to the frauds was not accessible to him until after the time for taking testimony had expired, and that in the meantime one of his children had been taken ill and demanded his attention from all business, public or otherwise, until, after a lingering illness, it died.

McCabe now comes forward and offers to prove the following state of facts against Orth's election: (1) That 39 students of Wabash college, who were not qualified electors of the district, voted for Orth; (2) that 29 imported voters, who were laborers on a gravel train, non-residents of the district, voted for Orth; (3) that 14 irregular voters, not residents for as much as six months in their counties, as required by law of Indiana, voted for Orth; (4) he offers to prove by a member of the club that in the town of Lafayette 150 men formed an association secretly and determined that they would vote for whichever candidate paid them the most money. McCabe was approached by some of them upon the subject and refused their offer of support upon these conditions. He offers to prove that the officers of the organization received from Orth, or some of his friends, two dollars per head for the votes of the entire organization. McCabe holds that these are not valid, legal votes from the fact that they were superinduced by bribery. If so held these changes would result in reducing Orth's vote below McCabe's and entitle the latter gentleman to the seat. Orth says he can produce the entire 150 men from Lafayette and show that they did not receive the $2 per head for their votes. It is thought the committee on Thursday will grant McCabe the time necessary to make this proof and that the case will remain open upon its merits until the evidence pro and con is taken. It is not settled, as erroneously stated, but McCabe is determined to show the saintly Godlove up in all his trickery and fraud. It looks as though Orth is down in the bills for a grand bounce.

General Joseph E. Johnston, who is one of the prominent men on the military committee, expresses himself in favor of Hon. Emory Speer's brass band bill and will support it. He says there are no reasons why dress parades or band music should be had in the army on Sundays, in times of peace.

It is whispered here among some of his republican friends, as it were, that objections will be filed in the senate committee on commerce against the confirmation of Tom Blodgett as collector of customs at St. Marys, Georgia. I am not prepared to say what the charges will be against Tom, but I am ready to qualify that Tom's is about as reputable an appointment as any that would be made upon the recommendation of the Southern republican association of this city.

Mr. Reagan's bill to regulate inter-state commerce has passed the ordeal of the committee and has been ordered reported back to the house with the recommendation that it do pass. It is calculated to do a vast deal of good to the general public by regulating that part of our railroad and steamboat traffic that is now beyond the reach of state laws. There is a decided disposition here to pass the bill.

Bill Chandler said to-night that there was no trouble about the situation in Maine, if the republicans had courage enough. He said the republican members of the senate and house should refuse to meet with the opposition, and organize a legislature of their own. They should seat those of their number who had been thrown out by the governor and council, and then choose their governor. Then there would be two state governments. There would be no hostilities, but the opposition would very soon get tired of it. Chandler said that in the New Hampshire contest he advised the same course, but the republicans had not the courage there, and they would not have the courage to do it in Maine. It was easy enough, but he did not expect to see it done.

The house committee on banking and currency at its session decided to report to the house Mr. Price's bill in relation to the national bank reserves. The bill, which is intended as a substitute for that of Mr. Buckner, will not be reported until some time in January. It provides "that the national bank act be and it is hereby so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins of the United States one-half of the reserved fund now required by law. Any banking association failing to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act shall not be allowed to increase its liability by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion of coin has been restored, and the comptroller of the currency may notify any assistant whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount and proportion of coin as above required to be left on hand to make good such reserve, and if such assistant shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money in the proportion aforesaid, the comptroller may, with the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association, as provided in section 5234. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

SHERMAN ON FINANCES.

Secretary Sherman was asked if he had noticed from his standpoint the change which seemed to be taking place in the minds of many congressmen in regard to the financial recommendation contained in the president's message and in his own report to congress.

"I think," he replied, "that a change is taking place and that the recommendations with regard to the repeal of the legal tender feature is gaining favor. They misunderstood me at first. The president differed with me in regard to the retirement of greenbacks. My own opinion was, and is, that the legal tender quality of the greenbacks should be taken away; but I would not reduce the volume in circulation at all. The president, on the other hand, recommended their gradual retirement. It was thought that there was a kind of conspiracy between us to reduce the volume of the currency."

"But would the greenbacks still circulate freely divested of the legal tender character?"

"Certainly," answered the secretary. "They will circulate precisely the same as national bank notes. They are not a legal tender, and you might legally refuse to receive them to-day, but you do not refuse them. The Bank of England notes are not full legal tender; and, in fact, no paper money in the world, except our own greenbacks, is a full legal tender.

THE NEW RULES.

The principal changes in the existing rules of the house, recommended in the report of the committee on revision of rules, which was presented to the house to-day, are as follows: The new rules abolish the present system of call of committees, which gives to each committee two morning hours, in which to dispose of its business, and in lieu thereof propose that all reports of committees submitted in the morning hour be referred to the proper calendar without action. Preference is given to bills in committee of the whole house, on the state of the union, for raising revenue and general appropriation bills. A new calendar is created, called the house calendar, to which are referred all public bills not appropriating money. No change is made in regard to the private calendar, except that "objection" and "consideration" days are wiped out, all the bills being considered in their regular order. The river and harbor bill is taken from the commerce committee and made one of the regular appropriation bills. The power of the minority to fillibuster is not restricted in the least, but on the contrary enlarged by the addition of the motion to take a recess, which motion is made in order at any time. The rule relating to the previous question has been changed so as to permit it to be ordered on a section of a bill, or an amendment to a bill. A change is made in effect of a motion to reconsider, by taking it out of the power of a member to prevent final action on a measure by entering a motion to reconsider during last hours of a session. The rule relating to calls of rolls has been changed so as to provide for a second call of absentees, after which no member will be allowed to vote. Another new feature has been added requiring all propositions submitted to the house to be referred to a standing or select committee. The order of the call of committees is also changed—preference being given to committees having exclusively public business to report. Numerous changes of the details have also been made which possess but little general interest. There are now 166 rules, and their number has been reduced in the revision to 45.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

At the conclusion of the reading of yesterday's journal Mr. Thurman rose and said there was evidently no quorum present and no probability one would be obtained. He therefore, moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion to allow the following business to be transacted:

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to authorize the United States to secure the title to certain military and timber reservations. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire as to the necessity of enlarging the site on the southside building for the bureau of printing and engraving and the probable cost thereof.

The vice-president appointed Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blaine as a committee to investigate the causes of the negro emigration from the southern to the northern states.

Mr. Thurman renewed the motion to adjourn and at 12:20 the senate adjourned till Tuesday, January 6th, 1880.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Blackburn (Kentucky) from the committee on rules, submited proposed revision of the rules and report in regard thereto, stating it was a unanimous report of the committee. After a short discussion as to the time for considering the report of the committee on rules, it was ordered to be printed, and recommitted and made a special order for the 6th of January, and from day to day thereafter to the exclusion of every other order.

The speaker has appointed the following committee on the inter-oceanic canal: Messrs. King (Louisiana), chairman; Singleton (Illinois), Whitthorne (Tennessee), Martin (West Virginia), Turner (Kentucky), Nicholls (Georgia), Hutchinson (New York), Page (California), Conger (Michigan), Frye (Maine), Haskell (Kansas).

The speaker also appointed the following committee on Yorktown celebration: Messrs. Goode, of Virginia; Hall, of Vermont; Loring, of Massachusetts; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hawley, of Connecticut; Muller, of New York; Brigham, of New Jersey; Dick, of Pennsylvania; Martin, of Delaware; Talbot, of Maryland; Davis, of North Carolina; Richardson, of South Carolina, and Persons, of Georgia.

After the announcement by the speaker of a number of changes in the committees, Mr. Kenna (West Virginia), from the committee on commerce, reported a bill known as the steamboat bill, which was made the special order for the second Tuesday in February. The house then adjourned until January 6th.

BARNEY MACAULEY.

His Impersonation of "Uncle Dan'l."

Barney Macauley has in "A Messenger from Jarvis' Section," a play full of genuine merit, in which we find good sketches of human nature, plenty of genial humor and a variety of pleasant surprises. He appeared last night as "Uncle Dan'l" to an audience which went to the opera house knowing nothing of the play or the actor, but came away pleased with both. "Uncle Dan'l" is an open-hearted, brave old farmer, filling the office of deputy sheriff of "Jarvis' section," and doing good to every one as he has opportunity. It is a character so perfectly unselfish that we fall in love with the old man and follow his adventures with a deep interest. Mr. Macauley truly gives life to the conception. He never overdoes the part, but he always does it with enough energy to make it real. His magnificent physique and open, kindly face are no mean aids to his success, but of course he depends chiefly on his artistic acting for the effect. Last night he kept the house in a merry smile all the while. Even in his greatest danger there was a calm look out of his warm blue eyes that made everybody feel confident that no harm would come to him. Without exaggeration we may say that Mr. Macauley has mastered the part, and after seeing him in it we cannot conceive how it could be played otherwise and played well. He was twice called before the curtain by enthusiastic encores.

Little Minnie Madden as "Clip," the girl waif, who had "jerked beer" all her life, reminded us of Katie Putnam's "Marchioness," and played with the same naturalness and with as much effect on the audience. She is bright in every scene and caused many a ringing, whole-soul laugh. Mr. Beers appeared as "Skinny Smith" a wretched miser and was repulsive in the extreme, because the part was so, and he played the part just as well as possible.

Mr. Reed as "Keppler" gave good Dutch dialect and fair acting, while Mr. Harkins as "Sandy Mitchell" kept his part well up. There are other members of the troupe who deserve especial notice and not a single "stick" was in the list to spoil the effect of the really good acting.

To-night Mr. Macauley will appear in the same part again. It is well worth seeing, and many who enjoyed it last night will be pleased to return this evening.

The News from Afghanistan.

LONDON, December 19.—A Lahore dispatch says that General Gough's brigade has taken refuge in a fort at Jugdulluk. Several thousand Ghilzas are threatening it and throwing up defences on the hills. Gough has only six days provisions. General Gough left Jugdulluk on the 17th inst., for Cabul. Col. Norman, with a detachment from two native regiments, some Highlanders and sappers, and two guns, have left Jellalabad to co-operate with Gen. Gough's command, who up to yesterday had encountered no serious opposition. A dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated December 14th, says he is strongly entrenched at Shirpur and is able to hold his own. A telegram from the British commissioner at Peshawur reports the Afreedis and Shenwaris quiet with every hope of their remaining so. A telegram from Gaudamuk says the Mahamuds and Afreedis are still quiet despite the efforts of emissaries from Cabul. Gen. Gough's advance from Jugdulluk has been delayed by the scarcity of supplies. A convoy will be dispatched daily from Gandamuk. Telegraphic communication is still open to Perizeran.

Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 15.—The secretary of the treasury has asked congress to authorize the issue of twenty million treasury notes, that amount being less than the estimated revenue for the current year. The chamber of deputies laid the request upon the table until the next session of congress.

It is believed that congress will do nothing to forward railway communication with the United States. The tone of the respectable press is decidedly favorable to closer intercourse with the United States, but some parties without influence or standing are endeavoring to make capital for themselves by showing great patriotism in their anti-American spirit.

NO INFAMY TOO BASE

TO SERVE A REPUBLICAN PURPOSE.

A New Scheme by Which the Republicans Propose to Clinch the Next Election—The Legislatures to Act and the People to be Ignored in the Race.

Correspondence New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—There is no doubt that the extreme radical leaders among the republicans are seriously contemplating a change in the mode of appointing presidential electors, not only in New York, but in several other states where the result at the polls next fall might be doubtful. The states particularly spoken of in addition to New York are Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, Nevada, California and Oregon.

It is understood that the republicans will control the next legislatures in those eight states, and though New Jersey and Oregon have democratic governors, who will hold through the coming year, the stalwarts think they can frame such a law as will prevent any obstruction of their plans by the executive of any state.

The federal constitution confers full power upon the legislatures in regard to the appointment of presidential electors. But congress has passed a law directing that they shall be appointed in all the states on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November and that they shall cast their votes on the first Wednesday of December. This is all the congressional legislation there is or can be on the subject. If any state legislature should, at its approaching session, take the appointment from the people and confer it upon itself, the law for this purpose would provide for the assembling of the legislature on the day in November fixed by congress for the appointing of the electors.

If anybody should ask whether the republican party would dare to do this in the doubtful states above mentioned, he may find his answer in the character and history of that party. The stake would be the presidency and vice-presidency. The alleged excuse for this extraordinary measure would be to charge that the democrats in most of the southern states will resort to intimidation and force to prevent the republicans from voting in those states, and therefore the republicans of the north are justified in using all legal and constitutional means for counterbalancing the unjust course of the democrats of the south.

The republican party was originally made up of the most radical elements of the whig, the democratic and the abolition parties. Its youth was spent amid the heated agitations that sprang out of the slavery question. In its early maturity it conducted one of the greatest wars of modern times. Upon it devolved the reconstruction of the union amid convulsions that had no precedent in our history. The first fifteen turbulent years of its existence brought into its ranks a large share of the young, hot blood of the country. When Grant was first elected, it had become accustomed to deal with great questions, and to get along, whenever it was deemed necessary, without paying too careful regard to the constitution. It thus grew to be a very bold, aggressive, and somewhat unscrupulous party, and, upon the whole, perhaps the most skillfully handled party which the country ever saw. During all this time, and down to the present day, it has never for one moment feared the democratic party, but on the contrary has rather jeered at its timidity and despised its methods, and has ever stood ready to take it by the throat, as it did at the close of the last presidential election.

Hence, ought any close observer of the events of the past twenty years to doubt that the republicans will change the mode of appointing the electors in six or eight states, if they can thereby secure the presidency? As to any recoil from this bold step, the advocates of this line of policy point to the fact that the next census will considerably reduce the power of the southern states in the electoral colleges, while at the same time increasing that of the states in the west and northwest, where lie the strongholds of the republican party.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In an interview with Secretary Sherman respecting the political significance of the election of Senator Don Cameron to the chairmanship of the national committee, Mr. Sherman said that it had none whatever. Mr. Cameron had been chosen by a small majority, and the selection was an eminently wise one. Mr. Sherman thought that his majority would have been larger if it had not been given out that Mr. Cameron was a Grant man and sought the position as chairman on that basis alone. His own opinion was that Mr. Cameron had doubtless been chosen because he was known to be a man of character and energy. "He is," continued the secretary, "a friend of Grant's and of Blaine's. I know he is my friend. I really don't know which side they placed me on, but I favored Cameron's election because I knew him to be a man of action and sagacity."

The conversation then turned to the recent doings up in Maine.

On this topic Mr. Sherman said: "Those fellows are idiots. They are burning their own fingers by this move. If the published reports are true as to the methods by which they have obtained control of the Maine legislature, Governor Garcelon and his crowd are unworthy to be the associates of decent men. I would as willingly form an intimacy with house-breakers or sneak-thieves as with them; that is, "added the secretary, "if we are correctly informed with regard to the motives and methods of their proceedings."

"What do you think of the proposition that the legislature of New York and other republican states elect the presidential electors?" was asked.

"If that is what the democrats want and are going to do," replied Secretary Sherman, "I should favor the adoption of the same plan by the republicans. There is an undoubted constitutional right to do so, and the state elections of last fall gave us the power to do it. I should, however, counsel our people to keep cool and await developments. The democrats are working for us."

NEW YORK'S DISGRUNTLED RADS.

Dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The war in the local republican ranks continues to rage, and the breach between Cornell and Arthur becomes wider and more serious with each day. Colonel Bliss, when approached today by a reporter, was disinclined to talk further on the subject, although he admitted the increasing ugliness of the situation in the local camp. It is now stated openly by leading republicans that the present trouble has largely risen from Arthur's jealousy of Cornell. "He considers himself a greater man in the party than Cornell ever was," said one gentleman to the reporter, "and he is working tooth and nail against him. Arthur wants to go to the senate, and Cornell, he believes, stands in his way. Whether he does or not, he regards him as his enemy. This has intensified the fight here, and you may expect to see it kept up for some time to come."

Sheridan Shook, when seen, admitted that he was in active sympathy with the proposed reorganization of the new party. Another prominent republican, in discussing of the proposed change of power, remarked: "I thought we were going to have some fun at the republican headquarters on Tuesday evening. Charley Spencer, the great kicker, who was full of ideas, promulgated and threatened to throw a bombshell into the camp, but somehow or other, when the time came, he failed to show himself. It is not too late, however, as he has assured me personally that he intends to stir the matter up. There is trouble all around. Arthur and Cornell are at war with each other. The fight is kept quiet, however, and will first manifest itself at Albany when the legislature meets. The great trouble is this: In both the senate and the house the two factions are about evenly balanced; both are anxious for a compromise, but there is no basis upon which an understanding of any kind could be brought about. Each side asks too much in consideration of the application, and sooner than give way they will fight it out. Neither Arthur nor Cornell will yield one inch; both are after patronage, and unless some powerful clique comes in between them they will be instrumental in doing a great deal of mischief to the republican candidates.

"What is Sherman doing in the premises? He is working hard, of course, to break down the Conkling faction and drag down Arthur. The latter knows that this is his last chance of supremacy, and naturally fights stubbornly. Evarts will show that there is a dissension of the worst kind in the republican ranks. Bliss, Dittenhoefer, Jones, of the Times, and Hugh Hastings are at the head of it. Bliss knows a great deal more than he is willing to tell."

General Arthur lost his temper to some extent when questioned on the subject about the reported ill-feeling which is said to exist between himself and Mr. Cornell. He said, "I am tired of this incessant worry. I have nothing to do with such rumors, and am by no means a candidate for notoriety or publicity."

A DEMOCRATIC CONSULTATION.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The democratic state central committee met fifty prominent democrats from various parts of the state to decide on a plan for arranging the state campaign. John H. Oberly, of Springfield, introduced a resolution which caused an acrimonious debate of four hours, condemning unqualifiedly any fraud whereby the will of the people is subverted by national or state authorities or individuals. The meeting voted down an amendment exempting the Maine case from the provisions of the resolution and then defeated the resolution.

ALL AROUND US.

Gainesville, Newnan, Albany, Griffin, Alabama, Etc.

ALABAMA AFFAIRS.

Conference of Southern Alabama is in session at Tuskegee. Bishop Paine, assisted by Bishop Keener, is presiding.——Chancery court is in session at Tuskegee.

A RAILROAD WRECK.

ALBANY, December 18.—The up freight train on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad ran off the track at 10 a.m. seven miles below Albany. The track was torn up for some distance and three or four box cars smashed. No one was hurt. The passenger train was unable to come through to Albany, and the mail and passengers were brought in on pole cars.——Colonel L. A. Jordan sold three of his fine plantations in this county yesterday to John P. Fort, of Macon.

MADISON NEWS.

MADISON, December 19.—The young men of Madison are making extensive arrangements for a magnificent ball in that place on New Year's eve, the 31st of December. They will dance the old year out and the new year in. Ladies and gentlemen from all the country surrounding, including Augusta and Atlanta are invited, and doubtless this will be the grandest affair of the kind in the state on that occasion. The Madison young men, headed by Mr. Milner Blackburn, of the Madisonian, are determined to make it a success.

JOINED IN HOLY WEDLOCK.

GAINESVILLE, December 19.—At the Methodist church in this city, at 7:30 o'clock last night, Mr. G. W. Duskin and Miss Nannie Idler were married, Rev. G. G. Smith, officiating. Miss Idler is one of the belles of Gainesville society, and Mr. Duskin, is one of our best young men. The ceremony was well timed and impressive. The house was filled to overflowing. After the marriage the bridal party repaired to the residence of Colonel P. R. Simmons, where a splendid repast had been arranged.

A WOMAN'S THROAT CUT.

NEWNAN, December 18.—One of the parties who committed the bold robbery here, on yesterday was captured, and lodged in jail last night by the vigilance of our chief marshal, Mr. C. P. Edmerson. The other one has gone to Atlanta. A negro woman known as Street Martha, was killed here last night at 11 o'clock. Her slayer started at once for Atlanta, but Deputy Marshal J. L. Little, captured her near Fairburn this morning and has lodged her in jail. They seem to think Atlanta the city of refuge.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ATHENS, December 18.—A meeting of citizens was called last night to discuss some plan of action in the state Normal school question. It was unofficially stated in the meeting that the trustees and stockholders of the Lucy Cobb institute would tender that building for the uses of the Normal school. It was likewise stated unofficially that the trustees of the university of Georgia would tender the Rock college building for the same purposes. Beyond the appointment of several committees no definite action was taken by the meeting.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

GRIFFIN, December 19.—The matrimonial fever is spreading. Last night Mr. Will M. White led to the altar Miss Bessie Williamson, the accomplished young niece of Mrs. J. W. Corbin. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Corbin, and was witnessed by a few invited friends, Rev. McN. McKay officiating. Mr. White is one of our most promising young men and well deserves the fair bride he has won. He is book-keeper for the Griffin branch of Inman & Co's. cotton office.——On Wednesday last Mr. J. O. A. Miller, of Sunny Side, paid out $2,300 of the Georgia state school fund. This amount was paid, principally, to teachers in Spalding county. It came in good time, and is all the more to be appreciated because it comes all in a lump.

FIRE IN GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., December 19.—The cotton receipts are light for December in this city, but business is good. It is thought that the farmers are holding for better prices. All the mills in the city are buying largely. The Piedmont and the Camperdown are buying in three hundred and four hundred bales in lots, at top prices, from speculators who are filling orders here for the seaports, but are selling now to the mills at better prices than they get by shipping.——Work is to commence on the new academy of music and the burnt district immediately. The old company are rebuilding. All the insurance losses have been adjusted.——The Star burlesque company have been playing for the past week in the Gilreath opera house to good houses and go to Anderson from here.——The rumor that "Squire" McBee had sold his residence to Adger, of Charleston, for $20,000, is contradicted.——The break at Enory river bridge, nine miles from this city, east, on Monday last, was repaired in one hour by Captain Sage in person, and reflects great credit on him and the other Air-Line officials.——The city warehouse commenced yesterday cleaning the old Thurston lot, Washington street, for a large warehouse, to be built at once.——The pay train on the Air-Line railroad passed here on the 17th, and left perhaps two thousand dollars to employes in this city.

EATONTON DOTS.

EATONTON, December 18.—If I have been correctly informed, the Broadaxe and Itemizer will be known by the old name, the Eatonton Messenger, after the 1st of January, 1880, and will be edited and published by Captain J. B. Reese and Mr. George W. Adams.——The election for clerk of Putnam superior court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomas B. Harwell, Sr., was held, according to the appointment of the county commissioner, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The race was between Colonel B. F. Adams and Tap H. Ward, and resulted in favor of the former by a majority of 471 votes. There were 875 votes polled. The election passed off very quietly throughout the county. In Eatonton there was no excitement but that caused by the pursuit of Wade Hampton—not of South Carolina, but a young colored blood of Eatonton—who, being very dry and having no money, stole from the store of Mr. W. T. McDade what he supposed to be a flask of rye whisky, but which, in truth, was only a good article of vinegar. Wade made a good race, got away, and has ere this discovered his mistake.——Mr. John T. Dennis, of this county, one of the best farmers in middle Georgia, has, besides making more than enough grain to supply his large plantation, gathered about eleven bales of cotton to the plow this year.——Rev. W. A. Dodge, the newly-appointed pastor of the Eatonton Methodist church, and family, arrived from Sparta today, and were greeted and fed by about a dozen good Methodist sisters.——Professor Chas. Law, the worthy principal of the Eatonton male academy, lectured last night on "Female Education." He handled his subject well, and delighted his audience.

Provided for.

LONDON, December 19.—The government has granted pensions of £500 annually to the widow and £100 pounds to the mother of the late Sir Louis Cavagnari murdered at Cabul.

SOCIETY SALAD

SUITABLE FOR SOFT-SOLDER SOULS

A Rambling Englishman Lets His Wife Go Home Obtains a Divorce and Then Marries Her Over Again—Mrs. Sprague's Present Marital Position.

NEW ALBANY, IND., December 19.—The Enquirer correspondent to-day learned a romantic life history worthy of note. About six years ago a young man named James Atkinson came to this country from England and settled at Pittsburg, where he was employed in the glass-works. Shortly after his arrival at that place he sent to England for his sweetheart, who is represented as a most beautiful and accomplished lady, to join him at Pittsburg. She responded to the call, and upon her arrival the pair were duly united in marriage. They lived together about a year, and a sweet little girl was born unto them, but this did not satisfy her. She longed to return to the motherland, where to every English eye the sun shines brighter and the grass grows greener than anywhere on earth. This dissatisfaction grew day by day, and finally ended in a settled estrangement and the consent of the husband for his wife and child to return to England. Soon after her departure Atkinson came to this city and secured employment in the glass-works, where he has worked ever since. He kept up his correspondence with the wife, laboring to secure her return. After three weary years he gave up the hope and filed a suit for divorce in the Floyd circuit court, which was granted last fall.

Many of the friends of Atkinson have long been under the impression that when he secured the divorce that he would marry a young lady of this city, to whom he had been paying some attention, but this proved to be a mistake. Although he had a divorce he resumed correspondence with his former wife, and finally secured her consent to come to this city and remarry. The rejoiced ex-husband yesterday sent by express $150 to England, to bring Mrs. A. and their four-year-old child to this city, and, upon her arrival in a few weeks, a remarriage and reunion will take place.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The World's Washington special says: Mrs. Sprague will in a short time bring her grievances into court and ask a decree of separation from her husband. Her departure from Edgewood and taking up her abode in Washington city are due to the fact that Mr. Sprague has a technical property interest in Edgewood, which would legally permit him to bring himself and baggage there at any moment. That place is not, therefore, regarded by the friends of the lady as a very safe retreat for her. Since her advent to Washington Mrs. Sprague has appeared in public but once, at the theatre to see Jefferson last week. She came there escorted by an old friend of her family, and in company with one of her little daughters. Her son Willie still remains with his father at Canonchet. Many of the most highly esteemed ladies in Washington have called on Mrs. Sprague at Edgewood to express their sympathy and respect for her.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 19.—A man over six feet in height, and who rides a white horse, seems to be doing a paying business with democrats in the counties on the Hudson. He is known among the farmers as "The Man on the White Horse." His plan of operations seems to be to visit a town and get acquainted with one leading democrat in it, and from him to get full information in regard to the other well-to-do democrats of that and adjoining towns. Then he approaches them for subscriptions, pretending that he is acting as agent for the promotion of emigration to the south. In one instance he said he was working to get northern men to go to South Carolina; in another he wanted money to "aid in the elections south." He told one democrat that he was a general in the confederate army, and was a Catholic from Kentucky. At his boarding house in this city he said that he was a lawyer. He is well educated, and a fluent talker, and judging from reports, he is taking in money rapidly, in sums ranging from $5 to $25. When he applies for money he exhibits a long list of names of prominent democrats, who, he says, have given him the sums set opposite their names.

MOUNT LEVEL, BULLOCK COUNTY, ALA., December 19.—It appears that Pickett, under the alias of C. U. Fort, has been sending out a circular setting forth that a response accompanied by the sum of fifty cents would place the curious respondent in possession of a book entitled the "The Bridal Couch." In due time his would-be patrons were in receipt of a reply from "C. U. Fort," informing them with many regrets that the book was out of print, and that he was therefore obliged to return their money, and the amount was invariably found inclosed in postage stamps. It was ascertained beyond doubt that while he was making these replies he was also sending out other circulars, and for awhile it was a matter of considerable interest to find out his real object. It soon became evident that the gist of the whole business was simply to dispose of postage stamps, and it is reasonable to suppose the prime object was to increase the salary of his office. The scheme was well conceived and most magnificently managed, but, alas! like all evil doers, his own hand has wrought his downfall, as in his calculation of the profits to accrue from such illegal disposition of postage stamps, he entirely overlooked the important fact that the circular he was sending out, setting forth in such glowing terms the mysteries of "The Bridal Couch," was in itself obscene, and in mailing it he was violating the law.

PEORIA, December 19.—Thomas Neill, a heavy coal dealer, has failed for $30,000. He disappeared some days ago, and his whereabouts is unknown.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—A suit was brought yesterday in the court of common pleas by Miss Mary A. Murray against General E. B. Tyler, postmaster of this city, for $200,000 damages for assault. It will be remembered during the past summer charges affecting the official conduct and personal character of General Tyler were preferred and were investigated by two special agents of the post-office department. The investigation extended over two months and many witnesses were examined and evidence submitted to President Hayes. It was only on Friday last made public that the president, after careful investigation of the evidence, was satisfied there was no sufficient reason for Tyler's removal, on account of his conduct, either official or personal. Miss Murray, clerk in the post-office, was the principal lady witness against Postmaster Tyler, and it was understood she testified as to improper conduct and proposals towards herself by Tyler in his private apartment at the post-office. On Monday last, following the decision of the president, Miss Murray was removed from her post of clerk by Tyler.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 19.—Within the past three months a series of extensive robberies of the mail have been reported between Charlotte and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points east. The matter has been receiving the attention of Captain John Frey, chief special agent Atlanta division, who, in his quiet way, has been conducting the cases to a successful conclusion. After satisfying himself that the trouble was somewhere on the line of the railroad between Charlotte and Danville, he called to his assistance Special Agent George B. Chamberlain, who was directed to proceed to Charlotte and locate the trouble. The route between Charlotte and Richmond has been receiving, during the past month, the strictest surveillance and closest scrutiny by Mr. Chamberlain and other officers of the department, and as the result Mr. Chamberlain arrested on Thursday evening Isaac Carter and Wiley Thompson, both employes of the Piedmont Air-Line railroad company. The duty of these men was to clean the cars and transfer the mail, at which time it seems they have been improving the opportunity to steal all they could conveniently carry off. After their arrest, a search of their houses revealed indisputable evidence of their guilt and the thanks of the public are again due the indefatigable officers of the department who are so constantly and zealously guarding their interests. The accused will be examined before an United States commissioner, and from the nature of the evidence to be produced against them, they are certain to retire from public observation until finally disposed of by the United States court.

CINCINNATI, O., December 19.—Three men named Halman, Davis and Roberts, were drowned by upsetting a boat while attempting to cross the Kentucky river near Gratz, Wednesday night.

A special says that intense excitement prevails at New Canton, twenty miles from Quincy, Illinois, over the supposed double murder of a man and wife whose house was found deserted and with blood on the floor yesterday. Cries of murder were heard coming from the house on Thursday night, but no investigation was made until yesterday. Parties of men are scouring the country in search of the murderers and the remains of the victims.

A special from DesMoines says B. B. McElree, a farmer living in Dallas county, and William Eitfritz, while running their horses, crowded each other off the bridge as they were returning from their farms yesterday. McElree was killed instantly, and his son George dangerously injured. Eitfritz will also die of the injuries he received.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 19.—Frank Baker, a negro murderer of Sussex county, was executed at the county court-house today for the perpetration of the greatest crime known to the law. By direction of the court the gallows was erected near the jail and enclosed by a high board fence to hide the hanging from the public view, and but few persons were admitted into the enclosure. At noon the doomed man was taken from his cell to the gallows, where he met death with perfect indifference, and died apparently without a struggle. The crime which Baker committed was one of the most brutal and fiendish ever known in this section of Virginia, and was committed on the first night in August of the present year at the house of Jas. Rose, a colored farmer living two miles from Stony Creek station on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. The particulars of the murder are these: A few weeks previous to the tragedy, James Rose and his wife Maria Rose had a bitter quarrel, and Rose drove his wife away from his house. She carried with her her little boy, aged seven years, son by Rose, and took up her residence with Frank Baker, a son by her former husband, only one mile distant. Her anger was naturally aroused by the treatment she had received at the hands of her husband and was shared by Baker. This feeling was increased by the knowledge of the fact that Rose had taken to his house a young woman named Henrietta Shands who had an infant named Agnes Shands about a month of age. On the first of August James Rose came to Petersburg to make some purchases, during which time the murder was committed at his house. The details of the murder, as related by Mrs. Rose's son, who was compelled to witness the horrible crime, are these: He said his mother, Maria Rose and his half brother, Frank Baker, went to the house. Henrietta Shands was seen in her room through a crack in the door, through which crack Baker fired twice at her, but the shots did not take effect. The door was broken open and Baker rushed in followed by his mother. Baker seized the frightened woman, threw her to the floor and there held her securely while Maria Rose, who, armed with a heavy piece of iron, beat her violently over the head and face. The beating was continued till it was supposed that Henrietta Shands was dead, and the body then dragged into the yard. Some faint signs of life being shown, the beating on the head was renewed until life became extinct. The body was then thrown into a mill-pond. Baker then went into the house, seized the innocent child and brought it out of doors. The child was thrown in the hollow of an old stump and literally buried alive. The dirt was thrown upon the child, rammed down upon the body and chopped through with a spade. Baker and Maria Rose were subsequently arrested and lodged in the county jail and on the seventh day of August were indicted for murder by the grand jury. As was their privilege under the law, they elected to be tried in the circuit court. Baker in the meantime made a full confession of his guilt and in his confession declared his mother innocent. It should here be stated that Baker was indicted for the murder of a child, and Maria Rose indicted for the murder of a woman. The murder at the time caused great excitement among the negroes of the neighborhood. The circuit court of Sussex county convened on the first day of November, Hon. S. S. Weiseger presiding. Baker was convicted on his confession, and as soon as the verdict of the jury was rendered, Judge Weiseger passed the sentence of death, December 19th being fixed as the day of execution. When the sentence was passed Baker appeared perfectly unmoved and indifferent, and remained so to the time of his execution.

SAVANNAH, December 19.—A special to the Morning News says: Drew Holloway, who killed Vinson Brown, last spring, was hung at Statesboro to-day. Two thousand witnessed the execution.

Police Changes.

At the recently held meeting of the board of police commissioners of Atlanta quite a number of changes were inaugurated in the workings of the force. Captain Thomas was dismissed from the force for neglect of duty and Private Wm. Flynn of the force was elected to fill the vacancy as one of the captains of the body. Supernumerary McCrary was then elected by the commissioners to fill the vacancy made by the elevation in rank of Private Flynn.

The board also acceded to a request made by city council and detached Willis King and Tom Veal as sanitary inspectors and elected Private R. O. Haynes night clerk of the station-house to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Veal to the detached service that he is now on. We learn that Officers King and Veal were detached for the duty of sanitary inspectors for reason of the fact neither of them are now enjoying very good health, and it is thought that the change will be beneficial. The fact that both of these officers have been on the force for a long time, was one reason why the commissioners were led to select them to fill the positions. The force is now doing some good service, and recently have shown considerable activity. All of these changes will go into effect to-day. The station-house keepers will now be Major D. A. Cook, who will be on duty during the day, and Mr. R. O. Haynes, who will serve at night.

The Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says cotton was in moderate demand in the early part of the week, and with pressure to sell a decline was submitted to. On Wednesday the market became strong and prices partially recovered. On Thursday the market was quieter, and quotations were generally lower. For American, the market was dull and declining early in the week with considerable pressure to sell, but on Wednesday there was a material recovery. There was a quieter feeling to-day (Thursday) and quotations were 3-16d below those of last Thursday. Sea island was in very moderate demand, but prices were firm. Futures fluctuated severely and were weak until Tuesday evening, prices declining a farthing. On Wednesday there was some excitement with considerable business, and prices recovered 3-16d. On Thursday the market was flat, prices declining 3-32d to 1/8d, closing, however, firmer.

A Diamond Boom.

LONDON, December 19.—Mr. James Macleon, of the Saint Rollox chemical works, has informed the Glasgow philosophical society that after experiments since 1866 he has succeeded in obtaining crystalized forms of carbon which Professors Tyndal and Smith and Mr. Moskelyne of the British museum, do not doubt are diamonds.

Attempted Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 19.—A dispatch reports a fruitless attempt to kill Prince Dolgorouki, governor of Moscow.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT made an address at Bethesda church, in Fulton county, yesterday.

THE agricultural department has been removed from the old quarters to the room in the basement formerly occupied by the state library. The library will occupy its present room, and the one adjoining which the agricultural department has just left.

THE supreme court is on the Savannah circuit. Among the lawyers of that circuit attending the court, are Honorable Rufus Lester, Judge Hardin, Honorable Thomas Norwood, Honorable J. R. Sausey and R. D. Walker, Esq.

THE EMPTY GRAVE,

AND THE MAN THAT EMPTIED IT.

The Cobb County Grave Robbery—Mr. Pursley Instantly Recognizes Vaughn as the Man—The Legal Question Transferred to Cobb—Other Grave Robberies.

The article in yesterday's CONSTITUTION about the body-snatching in Cobb county was the subject of general comment in the city all day. There were two sides to the question, and both were stoutly maintained by their advocates. The negro, George Vaughn, janitor of the Atlanta medical college, who was arrested on charge of stealing the body, remained in the station-house Thursday night. His friends offered to give bond in any amount, but as the warrant was returnable to a court in Cobb county the bond could not be accepted here. Mr. Trout, the man who it was said could identify the negro, arrived in Atlanta night before last. Yesterday morning he went to the station-house and as soon as he saw George Vaughn declared him to be the negro whom he had seen near the graveyard in a wagon on the night of the robbery. As Mr. Pursley, the ferryman, had identified him the day before, this was deemed an additional proof of importance. Sheriff Stephens had sent Mr. Bass, one of his deputies, to bring the prisoner back to Cobb county. He returned with him at 3 o'clock. A large number of students were at the depot to see George off. Dr. Westmoreland and several of the students accompanied him. Mr. J. M. McAfee went with him as counsel. The students still insist that George was in Atlanta on the night of the grave robbery and say an alibi can be clearly proven.

We learn that the affair has created great excitement in Marietta and throughout Cobb county. Public indignation is great against the snatchers of the remains of Mr. Wm. Johnson, who was an old citizen of acknowledged position. When the train reached Marietta yesterday afternoon a large crowd met it and seemed anxious to get a glimpse of the accused negro. His friends will do all they can to prove what they so confidently assert; namely, that he is innocent of the misdemeanor charged against him. On the other hand Mr. Pursley and Mr. Trout are quite positive as to his identity and will not admit that they may be mistaken. The case thus promises to be quite interesting. We learn from Marietta gentlemen that body-snatching has been very common there lately. Several graves have either been robbed or tampered with, and the people have grown indignant at such interferences with the resting places of the dead.

Yesterday afternoon just as the train was about to leave with George Vaughn, some sharp words were passed between a professor in the college and a policeman. The further progress of this case will be closely watched and fully reported.

HIP POCKET PRACTICE.

The Pistol Did not Go Off, but the Crowd Did.

A gentleman named Mr. Wilson, while exceedingly drunk, took boisterous possession of the corner of Decatur and Ivy streets on Thursday evening about 6 o'clock. While cursing and flourishing his weapon in grand style, Mr. G. W. J. Mitchell, of Gainesville, who was coming up the street, was shocked upon being told if he came a step further he would be at once riddled. Wilson then snapped his pistol at Mitchell. It is stated that Mr. Mitchell did go further—but it was in a different direction and at a livelier pace. Mr. Mitchell is not to be blamed. He was married and has a family. Wilson now turned his attention to a harmless old negro and began bothering him in many ways. The old negro complained to Officer Lynch, who at this moment made his appearance upon the troubled scene. Lynch told Wilson in a mild manner not to trouble the old negro, whereupon the wicked man stepped back a few paces and, drawing his pistol, said to Lynch that he was going to kill him. Lynch drew his pistol and advanced. Wilson became very profane and retreated. The crowd scattered. At last Wilson turned his back, struck a staggering trot and passed up Decatur to the alley back of Stewart & Beck's. Lynch followed him up the alley. Wilson fell, and while he was trying to shoot Lynch from a stooping posture, that worthy young policeman grabbed his pistol, and the hammer came down on his thumb, making an ugly cut. Mr. Lynch was upon the point of clubbing his dangerous foe when a robust and sinewy man, whose initials the reporter did not learn, came up and assisted Mr. Lynch in dragging Wilson to the station house.

Mitchell got out a warrant for assault with intent to murder yesterday morning, but later in the day it was withdrawn. At four o'clock, however, Wilson was tried before Justice Tanner for carrying concealed weapons, and in default of bail sent to jail.

Wilson made a statement in which he said that being very drunk he had not the slightest recollection of anything that occurred. He also expressed his regrets, and plead ignorance of the law against carrying concealed pistols.

Marriage in Lithonia.

Thursday evening last at Lithonia, Mr. J. E. Reese, of Atlanta, was married to Miss Lucie Swift, daughter of Colonel Swift, of Lithonia. The marriage took place at the residence of the father of the bride at 7 o'clock. Rev. Henry Quigg, of Conyers, officiated in a most pleasing and impressive style. The attendants were Tom B. Paine, Henry Scales, John Swift and John Brogden, all of Atlanta. There were no lady attendants and those who were present to witness the affair were the relations and friends of the contracting couple.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremony a handsome banquet was served by Colonel Swift, which was heartily enjoyed by every one, and proved to be a most enjoyable occasion. The bridal couple have gone to Augusta on a visit and will return to Atlanta, which will be their future home. The groom is connected with the well-known firm of Brock Bros., of Atlanta, and is a most enterprising and successful young man. His bride is known as one of the charming beauties of Lithonia, and was quite popular in the society of that section.

The Imperial Speech.

LONDON, December 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times in commenting on the speech of the emperor, Francis Joseph, in reply to an address from the delegation yesterday, says: The emphasis the emperor laid on an intimate understanding with Germany as an additional guarantee of peace, cannot but contribute to correct any misapprehensions which might still exist as to the real character of that understanding.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE Fay Templeton troupe are in Natchez.

LLANO COUNTY, TEX., is literally covered with hogs.

RICHMOND, Va., has a bag factory capable of turning out 500,000 bags a day.

HENDERSON county, Ky., raises more tobacco than any county in the state.

STRAKOSCH Italian opera company still remain in New Orleans.

Two thousand English settlers will locate on 18,000 acres of land in West Virginia.

A LARGER acreage of wheat is being sown in Texas than ever before.

THE number of convicts in the Texas penitentiary is 1,960.

TEN passenger trains leave Charlotte, N. C., daily.

THE entire state of Florida will comprise one supervisor's district in the taking of the census.

THERE are 5,000 Knights of Honor in the state of Tennessee.

THE orange business in Tampa, Florida, is booming, and packers are as busy as bees.

THE sugar supply from Louisiana this year, is expected to reach about 200,000 tons.

DURING the present month, one wagon factory in Memphis, has sold over five hundred wagons.

EIGHTEEN thousand acres of the best land in Madison county, Ky., is owned by men who have no lineal heirs.

JACOB HOSTETTER, of Lexington, Ky., sold 112 head of cattle which averaged 1,846 pounds per head.

THE New Orleans papers call upon the police of that city, to abate the nuisance caused by the illegal sale of lottery tickets on the streets.

MR. MCVEIGH, of Loudon county, Virginia, shucked and measured the corn from twenty-seven acres this season, four hundred and six barrels, or fifteen barrels per acre.

MESSRS. MILSON & JOHNSON, of the Masonic theater, Nashville, are wide awake theater men, and are ever on the watch to secure the best companies for the amusement of their patrons.

NEAR Kenton, Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, is a human being who resembles a frog. He is twenty-six inches high, weighs forty-eight pounds, and was born March, 1875.

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week; "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution		$10 00 a year.
" "		5 00 six months.
" "		2 50 three months
Weekly Constitution		1 50 a year.
" "		1 00 six months.
" "	Clubs of 10,	12 50 a year.
" "	Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Southern Cultivator		1 50 "
" "	Clubs of 10,	12 50 "
" "	Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50 for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 20, 1879

CONGRESS adjourned yesterday until the sixth day of next month, and there is now no reason why the people of this country should not enjoy the coming holidays.

THE Glasgow chemist who has obtained crystalized forms of carbon that the most eminent scientists of England pronounce diamonds, is either a great bear in the diamond market, or a great man among chemists. His discovery, if true, will put real diamonds below paste ones in value.

MR. NICHOLLS, of the first district, has been put upon the special committee to investigate the merits of the different routes for an interoceanic canal. This will enable him to get an insight of canal routes, and perhaps to show congress that a ship canal across the Florida peninsula, and a towing canal between the waters of the Tennessee and of the Ocmulgee, would be good investments.

THE only vacancy in congress will be filled on the tenth of next month—the vacant seat being the one filled by the late Mr. Lay, of the seventh Missouri district. The district is reliably democratic and it is thought that the new member will be Mr. J. E. Belch, formerly a speaker of the Missouri house of representatives. If the republicans conclude to contest the district, they will probably nominate ex-Governor McClurg. Any popular democrat in the district can beat him, although he is the strongest republican in the state.

THE news from India very plainly shows that the British forces in Afghanistan are now wholly on the defensive. One brigade is surrounded by a largely superior force, and it has only six days' provisions. General Roberts is shut up in the Sherpir cantonment. This is an enormous line of barracks begun by the late ameer, whose design was to form a huge fortified inclosure. The line of barracks is about a mile in length and comprises a series of small rooms built against a high, thick, mud wall. It is considered to be a strong position and as the British are well supplied with provisions and splendidly equipped, it is not probable that the Afghans, even with a greatly superior force, will be able to overwhelm them.

The Dawn of the Empire.

The spirit of the presidential steal of 1876 is unmistakably marching on. The republican managers are seriously considering a plan to again defeat the will of the people. As soon as the effervescence over the fall elections had passed off, and the republican managers saw that victory in the national contest was almost an impossibility—certainly an improbability because New York and Indiana were left democratic—they began to cast about for some method to cheat the people out of their choice next year. This device has been found in the constitutional right of legislatures to specify how electors shall be chosen. The article, taken from the New York Sun, which we publish elsewhere this morning, does not exaggerate the danger of the new scheme or the probability of its being put into execution. The plan is simply this—to have the legislature of each doubtful state—that is, of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, Nevada, California and Oregon—take upon itself, as it clearly has a right to do, the appointment, next November, of electors. The legislatures of only two northern states are democratic—Maine and Indiana. The legislature of California is "mixed," but it is not democratic. The governors of New Jersey and Oregon are democrats. In the other northern states there is clear sailing.

It is not however proposed—at least, not openly—to have the legislature of New York arrange for the appointment of the state's thirty-five electors next November; it is thought best to confer that right upon the congressional districts of the state. Let us see where this would leave the democrats. From the south would come 138 electoral votes. Add to this number Indiana's 15, making 153. It is thought that the vote of New York under the district plan would be 20 republicans and 15 democrats. This would carry the democratic electoral vote to 168, or 17 short of the necessary number. Maine could supply 7 retaliatory votes, leaving ten to be got in New Jersey, Connecticut, Oregon and California. If the democratic governors of New Jersey and Oregon can block the new republican scheme, and those states can be carried by the democrats, the success of the democratic nominees would be secured.

This calculation is, however, based upon the adoption of the district plan in New York; and a more unsubstantial basis perhaps could not be found. As the chances of republican victory in a fair contest recede, the courage of the republican official hierarchy would rise. Instead of electors chosen by districts in New York, they would grab the entire vote of that decisive state. In other words, they would make a desperate grab at the presidency. It is very probable that they will make the attempt, but we cannot believe that public sentiment is so debauched as to permit a second steal of the presidency. If the legislature of New York, which meets in the first week of January, puts any such plan in operation, we refuse to believe that the people of Ohio, or Pennsylvania, or Illinois, or Wisconsin, or even Massachusetts would quietly submit. We believe the people of those states, without much regard to party, would rise up to rebuke any such trifling with and outrage upon the rights of the people. If the plan is carried out in New York, for example, the legislature just elected would choose her electors, and the million of voters in that state would therefore have no voice in the next presidential election. For in electing a legislature last month, no voter in New York thought he was voting for a president-maker. The whole scheme would therefore, we believe, recoil upon the heads of its authors. If not, then the republic is far gone. Nothing would then be impossible, or even undesirable.

An Element of Progress.

The casual reader of THE CONSTITUTION who sees the daily edition has little idea of the immense constituency that THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION addresses every week. The price of that edition having been put at one dollar per annum for more than twenty, the result is astonishing. There is hardly a neighborhood in Georgia that has not formed a club by which the lowest price is reached. In many places there are men who make it a business to manage the affairs of the club, charging nothing for the trouble—and then here are local agents who get subscribers at $1.50 and reserve as commission the extra half dollar. On yesterday one gentleman paid in over the counter $60 and had the paper sent for one year to 60 names. He was followed by another who paid $28 and added 28 names—and he by still another who handed in $22 and reported 22 names. Added to these the scattering names and the total of yesterday was $128 for the WEEKLY alone. This did not include a single return from one of the agents of the paper and was hardly an exceptional day. We never fail to get in one or two clubs before the day is over. At the present rate of increase the lists of the WEEKLY will soon run over 10,000, and move on toward indefinite expansion.

There is no reason for surprise at this rapid and continuous growth. The WEEKLY, in the first place, is the cheapest paper in the state. It is not a mere reprint of the daily, but is carefully edited and contains, besides the essence of the news, a vast amount of gossip, sketches, and matters that will interest and enlighten the farmer at his home in the country. It has become an essential part of many a farmer's life. The influence that THE CONSTITUTION can thus exert through its weekly issue is quite as great as that of its daily. This added influence THE CONSTITUTION values only because it enables it to get a hearing from the tillers of the soil—with the men who after all build up the state—and that we can urge them to the development of our noble old commonwealth. It is our ambition to have it so that every farmer who reads THE CONSTITUTION at his fireside in the country will feel his arm nerved with new strength and his heart warmed with a new love for Georgia.

The Result of Free Quinine.

It will be remembered that when THE CONSTITUTION was denouncing the quinine monopoly and urging in behalf of the people of the malarial regions the repeal of the duty on quinine, the Philadelphia manufacturers, who had grown rich by reason of the blood-tax levied by a republican congress, betook themselves to writing gloomy circulars to the newspapers and to the members of the ways and means committee, stating in language as plausible as it was despairing, that if the duty was taken off the American monopolists would be compelled to close their labaratories, and that an inferior foreign article would take possession of the market. There were other arguments in favor of the retention of the duty, but this seemed to have such weight that a quorum of the ways and means committee was always absent when the matter threatened to come up for consideration. Following these eloquent circulars an influential lobby, under the lead of the most expert congressional manipulators that could be hired, was sent on to Washington. The most powerful appeals were made to the ways and means committee, and, for a time, it was feared that congress, misled by the assertion that the American manufacturers would be driven out of business by the repeal of the duty, would fail to act upon the matter. But it did finally act and with a unanimity that demonstrated beyond all question that the public sentiment crystallized by the discussion of the matter in the newspapers had made itself most effectually felt.

The duty was repealed in July, 1879, and what has been the result? It may be told in a very few words. Just before the discussion of the matter was begun in THE CONSTITUTION the wholesale price of quinine ranged from $5 to $6 an ounce. Under the pressure of discussion the price gradually fell until July, 1879, when the repeal bill passed, the price of sulphate of quinine was $3.45 to $3.55, and the sulphate of cinchonidia $1.30 to $1.35 an ounce. In the Druggists' Circular for December the price of the sulphate of quinine is quoted at from $2.80 to $2.90 an ounce, and the sulphate of cinchonidia at $1.10 to $1.15 an ounce. Not only this, it is reliably stated that Powers & Weightman, the leading manufacturing firm, are so keenly alive to competition that they have issued a circular to druggists offering to sell quinine at $2.65 an ounce.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1879, prior to the passage of the bill repealing the duty, 228,248 ounces were imported, while for the three months from July 1 to September 30, after the bill was passed, 113,865 ounces were imported, or nearly one-half as much in three months as was imported during the entire year when the duty was imposed. It is estimated that nearly a million and a half ounces of the sulphate of quinine are annually consumed in this country, and as the reduction in price amounts to ninety per cent. during the sickly season that has intervened since last July, the gain to the people, the destitute sick and the hospitals may be estimated at $1,000,000—a sum which would otherwise have found its way into the pockets of the monopolists. The advance in price just after the passage of the bill was a pretty little piece of maneuvering on the part of the Philadelphia professors, who desired to gather in all they could before the cooling wave of competition would reach this country.

Not only did the American manufacturers not go out of business, as they announced they would be compelled to do if the immense blood-tax were diverted from their coffers, but, as we have seen, they are now engaged in the liveliest sort of competition among themselves as well as with foreign manufacturers. Another fact that should not be lost sight of in connection with this matter is the improvement in the quality of the quinine itself. It will be remembered, among other things, that the monopolists complained of a differential or discriminating duty of ten per cent. upon cinchona bark shipped from the east of the cape of Good Hope. They claimed, and with reason, no doubt, that this discrimination was against the bark grown on the East Indian plantations under the supervision of the English government, and that the South American article was inferior. Now, for four years prior to 1878, no East Indian barks were imported to this country. In 1878, the government derived a revenue of $92.30 from this source, showing that some enterprising manufacturer had purchased $923 worth. In 1879, since the bill has been passed, the government has received a revenue of $15,958 on barks shipped from ports east of the cape of Good Hope, showing that instead of going out of business, the manufacturers have deemed it necessary to import $159,580 worth of the best barks in order to carry on competition with foreign made quinine.

We are rather inclined to plume ourselves on these results, for while THE CONSTITUTION probably had less influence with congress than other journals which joined the crusade, it gave a new and aggressive shape to the discussion which no amount of argument could overcome. While Mr. J. S. Moore and other free-traders had been and were calling attention to the injustice of the duty, THE CONSTITUTION, from the moment it begun the discussion, denounced the tax as an outrageous crime against humanity. This was caught up by papers all over the country, and what had been a calm discussion took the shape of a crusade. And now we have the honor of extending our congratulations to the American manufacturers that they are able still to hold their own against all competition.

Financial Legislation—A Word With Democratic Senators.

All the indications go to show that several prominent democratic senators are preparing to wreck themselves by an attempt to follow Mr. Bayard through the quicksands that lie between the interests of the whole country and the avarice of the money-power of the east. These gentlemen, including Senator Bayard, seem to be under the impression that they were sent to congress to serve the money-ring instead of the people. That they will ultimately discover their mistake need not hinder THE CONSTITUTION from pointing out to them the fact that they utterly misrepresent the southern democracy. One southern senator is reported as saying that the democrats of this section are almost unanimous in favor of the movement to destroy the greenbacks by taking away their legal tender quality. It may be remarked, however, that this southern senator is somewhat famous for his carelessness in regard to the sentiments of his constituents. He cares so little for their opinions upon questions of public interest that he rarely takes the trouble to inquire what these opinions are. For the benefit of this senator and other southern senators who have been so prompt to array themselves under the silken folds of the banner of the money-power, we desire to say that if there is any issue upon which the people of the south have settled convictions it is upon this question of disturbing the currency and crippling its functions. If there is any question upon which the southern democracy is practically a unit it is that there shall be no more legislation in the direction of contraction; that there shall be no more attempts to enhance the interests of the money-power of the east at the expense of the interests of the people. So far as the people of Georgia are concerned it may be said that if it is necessary to purchase democratic success at the north at the expense of the prosperity of the people they are not ready now and never will be ready to consent to the sacrifice. It is not our purpose to harshly criticise Mr. Bayard's efforts to destroy the greenback currency and to undo all that so-called resumption has accomplished. In the opinion of many wise and estimable republicans he has long been too good and too pure to be a democrat and we have no doubt they are correct; but we do desire to warn the senators who have the credit of representing the south that the people are not ready for this new attack upon their interests.

What stupendous folly is this that, as soon as parity has been reached, would destroy the value of the paper currency? If we do not understand the purposes of Mr. Bayard and the currency tinkers, still less are we able to account for the attitude of the southern senators, who, while the republicans are winning votes by claiming all the credit of resumption, are now ready to place themselves on an advanced platform in favor of contraction in its worst shape and the prostration of the business interests of the people that will surely follow. If these southern senators are laboring under a delusion they need not labor under it very long. They need have no sort of doubt as to where the people stand. If they propose to cast their votes in favor of destroying the value of the currency of the people, they must be prepared to stand alone. They must be prepared to break with the southern democracy. In thus pandering to the demands of the money-power of the east, they will have no following in the south or among the southern people. We desire to warn these senators, moreover, that their course is calculated to hopelessly divide and cripple the party with which they profess to act, and whose interests they were chosen to represent. We are well aware that no consideration of this sort will have any weight with Mr. Bayard. He is so grounded in the pedantry of his opinions that no argument which does not come thundering at the heels of defeat will ever convince him. It is a pedantry insufferable in small minds and ridiculous in great ones, but, so far as we are concerned, he is quite welcome to exercise it. We do protest, however, most strenuously against any action on the part of any southern senator—particularly any senator from Georgia—calculated to precipitate a sectional division in the ranks of the democracy. The people are tired of sectionalism in all its aspects. They are heartily tired of the threatening results of political sectionalism, and they do not desire at this time to confront the financial sectionalism which a few southern senators now threaten to precipitate. If no considerations of party policy will persuade these gentlemen to give over this unwise, unnecessary, and uncalled for attempt to destroy the legal tender quality of the paper currency of the country, they may be very sure that no considerations of policy will prevent the people from defending their prosperity and their business interests. These democratic statesmen may be very sure, moreover, that at the proper time their constituents will take them to task for thus foolishly and offensively thrusting the issue of financial sectionalism upon the country when there is no necessity for the discussion of such an issue, and when the result thereof must be the division and certain defeat of the democratic party. These are facts that the southern senators may as well recognize now before it is too late, and it shall not be the fault of THE CONSTITUTION if they fail to appreciate the attitude and temper of the people.

We would ask of these democrats who have so suddenly taken refuge under the comfortable shelter of the money-power of the east, and who are now yelling "honest money" from the back windows, why it was necessary to lead the people through all the misery and ruin of Mr. Sherman's patent process of resumption? That whole process was hastened by the cry of "honest money." The business of the country was ruined, industry was brought to a stand-still, trade was destroyed, tens of thousands of firms were brought to the shame of bankruptcy, and years of untold suffering made the portion of the people in order to satisfy the demand of the money-power for "honest money." The creditor was made richer and richer as the process of contraction went on and the people made proportionately poorer all for the sake of what the republicans and the money-power call resumption—for the sake of what might have been reached in a moment by the proper sort of legislation. Finally the people, tired of the misery and ruin entailed by the Sherman process, demanded the remonetization of silver, and by that means parity between the paper currency and coin was finally reached. But no sooner does the country begin to breathe freer—no sooner do the people begin to recover from the effects of the resumption process—no sooner do signs of substantial prosperity make themselves manifest—than up jumps a democratic statesman and demands, in the name of "honest money," that the paper currency which, through much suffering entailed upon the people, is now as good as gold, shall be made valueless—shall be destroyed, in fact. Is it necessary to say to this statesman, and to those who are preparing to train with him, that the people will utterly repudiate such financial quackery" as this? Is it necessary to remind these gentlemen that the republican party possesses the copyright to such schemes as this?

We are by no means done with this subject, but, in concluding this article, we desire to ask the southern senators who have unnecessarily made themselves parties to the plan to practically destroy the currency of the people—(which is now as good as gold)—if they are prepared to precipitate upon the country at this time an issue of financial sectionalism? Are they prepared to accept the consequences?

MR. FRANK HATTON, of the Burlington Hawkeye, wants to be postmaster. The man's ambition is unbounded. We thought he merely wanted to be conductor of a freight train.

AN editorial in the Athens Watchman from the playfully severe pen of our young friend Emory Speer, leads us to believe that he is troubled at the prospect of a republican candidate in his district next time. For the sake of the general comfort of the country, let us hope not. At any rate it is too far ahead to make any reasonable predictions. Bryant is a bitter man, but we do not believe he is revengeful.

MR. BLAINE will probably keep on the shady side. This is better than fighting flies in the sun.

WHAT is the matter with the south that 75,824,923 pounds of rice were imported into this country last year? It can be grown anywhere in Georgia from the crown of John B. Gorman's hat to the Blue Ridge foot-hills, and is worth a dollar a bushel. What fiendish law prevents our people from planting and raising rice?

WE are waiting for Mr. Blaine to trot down to the footlights and unload.

INDIANA democrats are reminded that it is a very easy matter to persuade the colored emigrants to vote the proper ticket. Our Indiana friends will have an opportunity and an excuse for electioneering that the democrats of the south have never had.

MAINE has ceased to be a republican problem.

A DEMOCRATIC returning board appears to be terribly vexing to the veteran republicans. It is as if Blind Tom should be bound hand and foot within ten feet of a piano.

THE prospects are that some of our democratic statesmen will be retired instead of the greenbacks.

OLD man Hannerball Hammerlin, of Maine, is too much astonished even to shriek. He has even refused to swear in public.

A JONES county man was kicked on the head by a full-grown Georgia mule the other day and not killed. Why? Let justice be done to the mule. In the language of Dick Deadeye, it was thick hat.

AS soon as the republicans conclude that the people have had enough currency tinkering certain democratic senators propose to take up the hammer and begin the smashing process where the former left off. Some of our democratic statesmen are invariably seven weeks too soon or seven months too late.

IT is stated that an Ohio man is to wed the Widow Oliver. This and a foreign mission or two, are all the vacant public offices we can now remember.

THE World threatens to put the democracy of New York on a gold basis. It is well-known, we believe that the World carries the democracy of the country in its hip-pocket.

IF the general tone of the republican press is to be taken as a symptom, the czar of Russia ought to congratulate himself that he has no state of Maine in his possessions.

THE republicans made the greenback currency as valuable as gold in order to induce the democrats to destroy it. Wonderful consummation!

REALLY, there appears to be no adequate remedy for these Maine democrats. Under the constitution of that state they are liable to break out anywhere and at any time. This calls for another dose of Mr. Hayes's civil service reform.

IN GENERAL.

—Parliament will meet on the 5th of February.

—Governor Garcelon's scalp will presently adorn Gail Hamilton's belt

—Dr. Carver, the American rifle shot, has been very successful in England, and will remain there until spring.

—The bones of John Randolph, of Roanoke, are to be taken to Richmond, Va., and reburied.

—The best paying business in Leadville is that of a lawyer; the next best, that of an undertaker; the poorest, that of a miner.

—Grant is billed ahead as far as Philadelphia, making but few one-night stands in small towns.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Colonel Burnaby says that Europe has less than nine and a half million soldiers and a quarter of a million of sea forces.

—"Walt Whitman is ill in St. Louis—too ill to travel," but just ill enough to write poetry.—New Haven Register.

—Francis P. Fremont, a son of General John C. Fremont, governor of Arizona, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Third infantry.

—The London World authoritatively states that Princess Louise went to England that the expectant heir might be born there.

—Mr. Tennyson's new play is founded on Boccaccio's legend of the "Knight and the Falcon," so pleasantly treated by Mr. Longfellow in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

—The Vesuvius railroad is finished. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

—At ten, a child; at twenty, wild;
At thirty, strong, if ever;
At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;
At sixty, good, or never.
[Buffalo Courier.

—The duke of Norfolk is expending more than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on improvements at his grand ancestral home, Arundel castle.

—"How nicely this corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded, demurely, "it's got over being green."

—The election of Tom Keogh to be secretary of the committee is clearly a Grant victory. Keogh is on bad terms personally with Sherman, and does not speak to him. He is for a ticket made up of Grant, and Judge Settle, of North Carolina, as second.

—In the district of Waldai, in Russia, wolves are making great ravages this year, and it is feared that the losses of the peasants will surpass those of 1878. The bill of slaughter for this year alone in the above district includes 276 horses, 854 colts, 1,653 sheep, 237 cows, 740 calves, and 295 goats and pigs.

—Six car-loads of silk worm eggs en route from Japan to France left Council Bluffs Sunday night as a special section of the Atlantic express train of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were taken to New York on express passenger-train time by the Fort Wayne last evening. The value of these six car-loads of silk worm eggs is $840,000.

—French Protestants are rejoicing over the fact that a Protestant assembly has been permitted in the palace of Versailles Through the request of M. Favre, whose wife is a Protestant, the minister of worship granted the Pastor Bassa of Versailles the privilege of holding religious services in a part of the palace while a new church is erecting. The first service was held on Sunday, November 2.

—Members of congress are very loth to take the 10 per cent of their salaries in silver, and many of them have begged off on various pretexts, so that the sergeant-at-arms of the house finds himself in possession of more of the dollars of the fathers which he knows not how to dispose of. The treasurer refuses to exchange them, insisting that they must be paid out to relieve the treasury of the plethora of silver, which is continually increasing under the law regulating the coinage.

—Mr. Gladstone's political tour in Scotland is something of a "boom." In Edinburgh recently over 20,000 persons assembled to hear him speak and the crush was so great that "men went down under the pressure and were picked up breathless. At every moment somebody with a white face and rigid body was handed over the heads of his comrades and deposited in some protected inclosure." There is a striking similarity between the Gladstone tour and the Grant tour, with the difference that the Grant pageant attracts thousands who are impelled by mere curiosity, while Mr. Gladstone "draws" by the power of his matchless oratory.

—The Archduchess Christine, now queen of Spain, was greatly beloved in Vienna, and her departure has left a void in the circle in which she lived that will not soon be filled. She is described as gentle, graceful, tender, amiable, interested in music, the drama, and the fine arts, and often seen in public with her mother, who is still a hand some and majestic woman, with a head like Maria Theresa's. The emperor was extremely fond of Christine—fully as affectionate, probably, as the father whom she lost some years ago. At her departure for Spain Christine wept bitterly, and would not be comforted; the assembled princes of her family embraced her with ill-repressed emotion, and the emperor had to withdraw hastily to avoid giving way to an unkingly exhibition of feeling.

—Vienna has gained a new celebrity in the person of the mayor, or rather the ex mayor of Jerusalem, Emir Jussuf Zia El-Chalidi, who arrived in that city about the middle of last month, to enter into the duties of a professorship at the Oriental academy. The emir left Jerusalem on September 15. Several days before, he called together the medshlis, or city council, and formally resigned his office, with the promise that, in Vienna, he would not forget his duty to his nation and his home. On the day previous to his departure the emir betook himself to the mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of Solomon's temple, and spent a long time in devotion. Escorted by a great following, he then passed out through the jaffa gate to Mount Zion, in order to pay reverence to the grave of King David. From Jerusalem the emir went to Hebron, where he descended into the tomb of the patriarchs and prayed for a prosperous voyage.

—Senator Jones, of Nevada, is English by birth, but spent nearly all his childish years in Cleveland, Ohio, where all the education he acquired was given him in the public schools. The Leader of that city says he was considered an apt scholar. When he was twenty years old he made, with one of his brothers, the voyage around Cape Horn to California—a voyage which occupied seven months. After a short experience as a clerk in San Francisco the young man went out through the state in search of a fortune, nearly losing his life in snow drifts, serving in various political offices, and ending as superintendent of mines at Gold Hill, Nevada, at a salary of $10,000 a year. Here, after twenty years of resolute work elsewhere, he came upon his fortune. He got control of the Crown Point mines, which developed largely soon after they came into his possession—"actually paying," the Ledger says, "a million dollars a month in dividends." Senator Jones is an energetic and plucky man, who, it is said, never loses contol of his temper, and who is devoted to his family, nearly all of whom are now in California.

Chairman Cameron.

Baltimore Gazette.

News comes to us that Senator Cameron has been chosen to succeed Zach Chandler as chairman of the republican national committee. This has been foreshadowed for several days past, and is therefore no surprise. The new chairman is young and active and has always been a devoted follower of Grant. It is doubtful if a better man for their purposes could have been selected by the radicals. He will do their utmost bidding and carry out their programme to the letter, no matter what that programme may be. When secretary of war he did not hesitate to use the troops when they were necessary for republican success, and as chairman of the national committee he will invoke all the means within his power to perpetuate republican rule. What his capacity for organization may be remains to be seen, but it is safe to conclude that whatever there is in him in this respect will be fully developed in the presidential struggle of 1880. The nominating convention will meet in Chicago on the 3d of June.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The members of the national committee, representing all the states, and, in some degree, the republican sentiment of all the states, would do nothing to further or indirectly make possible the nomination of John Sherman. Wheresoever the committee took the convention, they would not take it to Ohio. It is reported that a majority of the committee are in favor of the nomination of General Grant. The selection of Don Cameron as chairman of the national committee, without a contest, certainly emphasizes this statement. In Chicago General Grant received his second notable reception on his return to this country, and Illinois is the state that claims him, as the general claims Galena as his home. Chicago, too, was the choice of the friends of Blaine, and was notoriously not the choice of the friends of John Sherman. The action of the committee was not without the suggestion of constituents, and that action means Grant first, Blaine second, and Sherman not at all.

Next Year's Danger.

LaGrange Reporter.

The great danger of the present "boom" in cotton lies just here: It may induce the farmers to plant all their lands in cotton next year, to the exclusion of provisions. If this is the case, there will be wide-spread distress next fall. Look back a few years and see the time when all the provisions were bought on time; when the commission merchant had a lien on everything a farmer had except his wife and children; when men raised large crops of cotton for no other purpose than to dump them on a warehouse platform, and go home with empty pockets and a balance of the old debt still unpaid, to be worked out next year, on the strength of credit, which but involved in deeper debt. Don't you remember those times? Don't you remember that such a course invariably led to ruin? Do you want to try it over again? Do you want to act again as somebody's overseer, without getting either "standing wages" or "part of the crop?" If you want a return of those dark, dreadful years, lay out your whole strength on cotton, to the neglect of provisions.

The Pistol Tax.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

A New York paper says that General Cook, of Georgia, is in favor of a law taxing the manufacture of pistols, but that paper thinks that a law forbidding the firing of pistols would answer the purpose much better. Of course, nothing should be done to stop the Yankees making pistols by the tens of thousands. The Yankee never wants to begin at the root of an evil—he would climb a tree by starting at the top.

Eastman Times.

General Phil. Cook, our immediate representative in congress, has introduced a bill to levy an impost tax on pistols and also one to levy a specific tax on pistols manufactured in the United States. This is a step in the right direction We are not advised as to the special provisions of these bills, but we favor any measure which in its operations, will tend to keep from the hip-pockets of our brave(?) young men and old ones too as for that this troublesome little weapon.

Down in Maine.

Chicago Times, ind.

Where was Jim Blaine when the light went out?

New York Tribune, rep.

What shall it profit a party if it steal one state in 1879 and lose a whole union in 1880?

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

The venerable Hannibal Hamlin does not take kindly to the news from Maine. He is naturally astonished at the presumption of the democrats in forcing the republicans to obey the laws.

Northerners Wanted.

Baltimore Gazette.

Georgia, which disputes with Texas the claim to be considered the most wide-awake state in the south, is making a strong effort through her immigration agent, Mr. Fontaine, to induce immigration from the north and from Europe. Mr. Fontaine has made arrangements by which he can sell colonists farms of eighty acres, none of which will be more than one mile from the Macon and Brunswick railroad, for two dollars per acre, giving them four years' time to pay for it. This does not look as if northerners were not wanted in the south.

The Radicals Don't Like It.

Washington Republican.

Gordon's Golden Silence is the new name bestowed upon the cowardly do-nothing and say-nothing policy adopted by the Bourbon majority in congress. This is the very ecstasy of political euphemy. A better and more apt characterization of this cringing self-abasement and self-distrust of so-called statesmen would be to charge them with wearing muzzles like curs in dog-days for fear the rabbies may break out among them at any moment to their own destruction as well as that of their betters.

The Currency Tinkers.

Manchester Union.

The currency tinkers in congress, of both parties and both sides of the financial question, should subside. There is no call for demagogues at the present time.

No Virginity in His.

Portland Argus.

It is confidently believed by those in position to know that Blaine won't offer Judge Virgin a seat in his cabinet.

Another Case of Sawing.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

That Sherman boom appears to have been sawed in two.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19 and 20.

JNO. M. HICKEY has the honor to announce the appearance of the Realistic American Comedian, MR.

B. MACAULEY,

In his delightful portraiture of quaint character,

"UNCLE DAN'L,"

Supported by his own excellent

COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,

In E. A. Locke's new and typical American Comedy-Drama,

A Messenger from Jarvis Section.

ADMISSION:
Parquette and Dress Circle ... $1 00
Gallery ... 50c
Reserved seats without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance.
322 dec14 sun thur fri sat

Opera House, Monday, December 22d.

THE MUSICAL EVENT Of the Season.

APPEARANCE OF THE

KATE THAYER

Grand Concert Company.

WILL E. CHAPMAN, Director and Manager.

Comprising the Distinguished Artists,
MISS KATE THAYER, Prima Donna,
MRS. NORMAN, Contralto.
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, Baritone,
MME. TERESA CARRENO, Pianiste,
MR. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornetist.
MR. C. E. PRATT, Accompanist.

An unequalled company in a programme of unsurpassed excellence.

Prices $1 and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance. The famous Weber Concert Grand Piano is used at the Thayer Concerts. 417 dec18,20,21

NOTICE!

THE FIRM OF PURSLEY & DAVISON HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Pursley purchasing T. A. Davison's interest.
J. S. PURSLEY,
T. A. DAVISON.
December 18th, 1879.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF PURSLEY & Davison I desire to return thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to us, and ask a continuance of the same to my former partner.
T. A. DAVISON.
December 18, 1879. 435 dec19—dtf

$1200 RETURNS IN 30 DAYS ON $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York.
80 nov4—d1y &wkyly

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CURATINE
A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATINE, For Blood Diseases.
CURATINE, For Liver Complaints.
CURATINE, For Kidney Diseases.
CURATINE, For Rheumatism.
CURATINE, For Scrofula Diseases.
CURATINE, For Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

A medicinal compound of known value—combining in one preparation the curative powers for the evils which produce all diseases of the Blood, the Liver, the Kidneys. Harmless in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all Blood Diseases such as Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning, also Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Retention of Urine, etc.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

36 nov15—d1y eow sat tues thur & wkly nxt r'd m

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady and your faculties waning, Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta, Ga.
362 jan21 d1y tues thu sat & wly nxt read mat

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Down to Hard Pan!

The warm weather having left our stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND FURNISHING GOODS for winter wear on our hands, we have marked our entire stock down in time to enable every one to buy a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 WHITEHALL STREET.
000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS.

$60,000 Worth of Elegant Christmas Goods!

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

During the past few days have received 20 BARRELS OF SILVERWARE and 50 PACKAGES of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

We are determined not to have this immense stock on our hands after Christmas, and during the next TEN DAYS will offer them at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED IN GEORGIA.

Call and see the INDUCEMENTS and goods we offer before purchasing elsewhere.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall street.
813 nov30—dtf 2d page

SILVER-WARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

IT WILL PAY

ALL THOSE IN SEARCH OF HANDSOME AND INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays to call and examine the brand new and elegant stock of

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE!

Comprising Tea Sets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Coffee Urns, Toilet and Flower Stands, Children's Sets, etc. Besides a complete line of "Old Reliable" Roger Bro.'s goods.

ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY!

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Sets, Vail Pins, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Necklaces, Collar Buttons, Charms, Lockets, etc.; a perfect and moderate-priced substitute for the more costly solid gold.

EVERYTHING PRETTY

In fine Carved Woods, also Fancy Wall Pockets of every description, with Pocket Books; Willow Work etc., besides an endless list of other things too numerous to mention, just received and placed on sale

By LaBOITEAUX & POOR,
No. 12 WEST MITCHELL STREET, END OF BROAD, ATLANTA, GA.
No trouble to show goods. Call and see us, everyone! 80 dec5—dtf 2d pg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prof. E. J. HALLOCK, Ph. D
Analytical and Consulting
CHEMIST
OFFICE—SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Porter street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m. Practical Instruction given in Technical, Analytical, Parmaceutical, and Agricultural Chemistry, at the new College Laboratory. 412 dec20—d2t

FOR SALE.

The State Line Distillery, located on the Western and Atlantic railroad just outside of the city limits of the city of Atlanta, and consists of one acre of ground fronting about 400 feet on above railroad, having a side-track the entire length. The improvements are as follows: One three-story frame building 36x100, which contains 2 double-flue boilers 22 feet long, joined and built into a good brick furnace; 1 26 horse engine; 1 7-horse engine; a large run of French burrs, complete and in good running order, with elevators, etc., capable of grinding 200 to 250 bushels of grain per day; a complete distilling aparatus of 220 bushels daily—capacity so arranged that it can be run on a large or small scale. There is also a large bonded warehouse and blacksmith shop on the lot. The whole is under good fence. The undersigned will sell this property with or without the distilling aparatus, or will take an interest in the distillery or any other manufacturing enterprise to the extent of half the value of the property. For particulars apply to
WM. TITLEBAUM,
Care M. Rich & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.
376 dec18—d1m thur sat tues

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my numerous customers for their liberal patronage during my long proprietorship of the Newton House, in Athens.

On December 31 my proprietorship of the Newton House will cease, at which time I will open for the accommodation of the public the Clinard House, pleasantly located on Clayton street, one of the principal business streets in Athens, where I hope and expect my former patrons, and the traveling public generally to stop when visiting Athens, pledging myself to do all in my power for their comfort, etc., etc.
A. D CLINARD.
Athens, Ga., Dec. 9, 1879. 232 dec11—dtf.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GEORGIA GEOLOGICAL
MINING & CHEMICAL BUREAU
BROWN BLOCK, WALL STREET,
N. A. PRATT, M. D., Mining Engineer and Consulting Chemist. | GEORGE LITTLE, Ph. D, State Geologist.
Atlanta, Georgia.
GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, MAPS AND Reports, Mining Exploitation, Plans, Estimates and Advice; Chemical Investigations, Analyses, Assays and Information.
Technological Plans, Drawings and Estimates for Furnaces, Mills, Chemical Works, etc.
857 dec2—d1m

PORK, LARD, ETC.



THE
Cincinnati Packing Co.
PACKERS OF
PORK, LARD
AND
QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
537 nov20—d3m

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
SHUTTLES BROS.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Roll Plate and Fine Gilt Jewelry,
SUITABLE FOR THE TRADE.
We are Sole Agents for Dr. Jack's Magic Liniment and other Remedies.
Merchants, give us a call before buying elsewhere. 8 Marietta street. 363 dec16—d1w

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

FOR SALE.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—WE HAVE A small assortment of beautiful colored grasses, Our stock of Cut Glass, Cologne Bottles, Toilette Sets and Vases is large and cheap. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Druggists. 443 dec20—d2t

CELLULOID SETS—WE HAVE A GOOD ASsortment of handsome cases. Also, the best assortment of fine English Hair Brushes in the city. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar. 443 dec20—d2t

CARRIAGES—FINE EXTENSION TOP CARriages, Poney Phaetons, Top and No-top Buggies, first class. Lower prices than ever. N. C. Spence, 47 Decatur street. 362 dec16—dtf

CHEAP FOR CASH, A SPLENDID 12-HORSE Power second-hand Engine, in perfect order, ready to go to work. S. C. McCandless, corner Broad and Hunter streets. 265 dec12—dtf

FOR SALE—ONE OF EDISON'S LATEST IMproved Phonographs or Talking Machines. Cost $200. Will be sold cheap. Address J. C. Whitney, Louisville, Ga. 101 dec6—d10t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM HOUSE, CORNER Forsyth and Hunter streets. Apply to W. P. Inman. 444 dec20—d3t

FOR RENT—STORE No. 53 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street. 71 dec6—dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—100 DAY BOARDERS AT JOHNson House, 72 Marietta street. Price very low. G. W. Byington, Manager. 441 dec20—d1t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience in the Grocery and Liquor line, wishes a situation as Traveling Salesman for South Carolina. Best references given. Address Drummer, Manning, S. C. 000 dec20—d2t

WANTED—MERCHANTS TO KNOW SHUTtles Bros. is the place for Prize Candies, Stationery, Jack's Magic Liniment, etc. 8 Marietta street. 450 dec20—d1t

WANTED—MERCHANTS TO CALL ON Shuttles Bros. We have everything in the Jewelry line suitable for the trade. 8 Marietta street. 450 dec20—d1t

WANTED—EVERYBODY SUFFERING with Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pains flesh is heir, to use Dr. Jack's Magic Liniment. Shuttles Bros. Sole Proprietors, Atlanta and St. Louis. For sale by all druggists. 450 dec20—d1t

SECOND-HAND ELEVATOR WANTED BY Morrison, Bain & Co. 466 dec20—d2t

WANTED—PEOPLE IN SEARCH OF Christmas Gifts to call at No. 19 Marietta street, corner of Broad, where they will find a choice collection of elegant Oil Chromos in carved Walnut Frames at astonishingly low prices. Also, everything desirable in fine Nickel and Gilt Jewelry, of latest designs. Sold whole sale and retail by L. A. Ball & Co. 449 dec20—d2t

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MANAGERS IN each Southern State to hire and train canvassers for our new "Illustrated American Stock Book." Nothing like it. Must be a man of unquestioned capacity. Prefer one with experience, but will accept others if they can do our business to suit us, and will guarantee a fair amount per year. Must be able to organize his own business and not depend on us. State age and experience. Live Stock Publishing Co., 63 Dearbon street, Chicago, Ill. 730—dec20—d1t

WANTED—A MAN FULLY COMPETENT to manage the sale of Dr. Napheys's Family Medical Work and take full charge of territory. Must be a great worker and willing to go right into the field and show his men how to sell and then take care of them. Will pay a man who can do the business from $1,000 to $2,500 a year, after a fair trial Don't answer unless you want to follow the business for at least three years. State age, experience, etc. W. J. Holland & Co. 357 dec16—d3t tues16 thur18 sat20

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RUN wood working machinery. A. Murphy. dec17—dtf.

BOARDING.

COUPLES OR FAMILIES WISHING HANDsomely furnished rooms and the best table, can be accommodated at 72 Mariet a street. 441 dec20—d1t

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES—THIS DAY, SATURDAY 20th instant, 10 o'clock, we will sell in front of store, lot desirable Furniture, Carpets, Baby Carriage Stoves, Paint, Dump Cart and Harness, Buggy, Rockingham Ware, with other desirable goods. W. C. Morris & Co. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. dec20—d1t

FOUND.

FOUND—A BILL OF MONEY IN FRONT OF the Surprise Store, Friday afternoon. The owner can have it returned by describing the bill and pay expense of this advertisement Apply to Regenstein & Kutz. dec20—d1t

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.
A Boarding School for Boys.
MILITARY SYSTEM.
SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 7th 1880, AND continues 22 weeks. The Military Department has been under the charge of a U. S. officer. Board and Tuition $125 IN ADVANCE. Apply for Circulars to CHAS. M. NEEL, Kirkwood, Ga.
358 dec16—1&w2w

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.
The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

TUTT'S PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. J. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:

"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:

"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

feb13 ythur sat read wly nes folat m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [284 oct11—d&wy


BEFORE TAKING.


AFTER TAKING.

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 12 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

121 june26 d6m

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1880—116th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La., or Same Person at

No. 319 Broadway, New York,

or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 260 dec16—d&wtw top col nx r m

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky

AND FAIREST IN THE WORLD.

15th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO

At Macauley's Theatre, in the city of Louisville, on

DECEMBER 31st, 1879

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (all fraudulent advertisements or other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT STATE OFFICIALS.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900

1,960 Prizes. $112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by by bank draft or express.

Orders of $5 and upward by express, can be sent at our expense.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders.

For tickets and information address only T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Ga.

000 dec2—d4w tues thur sat&wky3w

WHEN ANY MAN

feels sick with

COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness,

AND YET

Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him,

Then is the time to take

Mott's Pills.

These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and

Restoring to Health,

when all other remedies fail.

Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.

As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,

Sole Proprietors,

8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

79 mar5 deothw & wkyeothw al w rosa No

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 63 sep5 d&w4m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Uncle Remus is indebted to Colonel W. T. Thompson, of the Savannah News, to Mr. Joseph H. Nisbet, of the Milledgeville Union and Recorder, and to Mr. Harry S. Edwards, of the Macon Telegraph, for invaluable contributions to his stock of plantation folk-lore. He is also indebted to Mr. Jewett DeVotie, of the Columbus Enquirer, for kindly republishing his request for contributions of this character; and he would take it as a favor if other Georgia exchanges of THE CONSTITUTION would make a note of the fact that Uncle Remus would be glad to have brief outlines of the plantation legends, particularly the negro stories relating to the adventures of animals. The purpose is to preserve these quaint myths in permanent form. Communications containing matter of this kind will be thankfully received. Address J. C. Harris, care of THE CONSTITUTION.

—The editor of the LaGrange Reporter and his family will spend the holidays in Talbotton.

—A burglar robbed the dwelling house of Mrs. T. W. Nay, of Norwood, of fourteen handsome quilts recently.

—Nelson Smith, a colored deacon of the Methodist church at Toombsboro has been committed to jail for chicken-stealing.

—John Barleycorn had a victory in Dawson the other day. Mack R. Edwards was stabbed and killed in front of a bar-room.

—Colonel Johnson, of Edgefield, S. C., was knocked down and robbed in Augusta Thursday night. The robber was arrested, but refused to give his name.

—A young man from Dodge county was put in the Hawkinsville guard-house the other night and his brother cut him out with an axe. This is thought to be an insult to the guard-house.

—Perry Vinson, the one-armed negro burglar, who has made himself the terror of southwest Georgia, escaped from Calhoun jail recently.

—Mr. Shivers, the editor of the Warrenton Clipper, was in the city yesterday, and called to see us. He was not looking up business for his spicy paper, but was hunting comforts for his home-nest at Warrenton.

—Thus the Warrenton Clipper: "In our local columns may be found the prospectus of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Our opinion of this unsurpassed southern journal is already known. Its circulation is becoming alarming, and threatens to swallow Georgia, head and tail, except the country press."

—The Hawkinsville Dispatch says that Mr. T. A. McIver, who recently moved into the wiregrass wilderness some twenty-five miles southwest from Hawkinsville, made this year twenty bales of cotton with two mules, besides corn and other crops. Mr. McIver has bought two or three thousand acres of wiregrass land in a body, and is preparing to establish a regular stock farm. As soon as his lands shall have been put in good condition for pasturing, raising of small grain, etc., he will purchase in Kentucky several brood mares, and proceed to raise native stock. He has already a large number of sheep, which winter themselves in the pine woods around him.

—A band of gypsies made Hawkinsville their headquarters last week. The chieftain of the band, a proud and haughty-looking man, scornfully lammed his queen around the streets, striking her several severe diffs in the most gloomy and revengeful manner. The unromantic town marshal removed the chieftain to the guard-house, where, by his cold and portentious demeanor, he awed all beholders. The true-hearted queen paid the fine imposed by Mayor Charles Kibbee, who is one of the prominent characters in this thrilling story, and the proud and domineering chieftain was once more free. His haughty nature and fiery spirit could not brook confinement in the loathsome Hawkinsville dungeon.

—Gainesville Eagle: State Senator Boyd, of Cleveland, was in the city the early part of the week. He says he is about in the right humor now to be interviewed by THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION on the revenue troubles. He says he could give them some sound, old fashioned English about these sensational reports on the people of northeast Georgia that would make mighty interesting reading.

—Washington Gazette: The ginhouse of Mr. W. W. Hill, containing about six or seven bales of cotton was burned on the 18th inst. Mr. DuBose Hill, who had gone to the dwelling house about fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock, discovered that the gin house was on fire, and by the time he arrived at the scene the top of the building was enveloped in flames, so that nothing could be done to save the lint cotton or the gin. How the fire originated is not known. There was no insurance.

—LaGrange Reporter: A short time since the gin-house of Mr. A. R. Rucker, together with nine bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Rucker visited his gin-house after dark, and at the door lit a match. The blaze caught to a lock of cotton hanging near and the fire rapidly spread. Calling to his assistance some negroes near by, he suppressed, as he thought, the fire, and went home; but some of the fire evidently still smouldered in the cotton, for it soon started again, and no one being near the house and its contents were soon leveled to the ground. This is a severe loss to our excellent friend, and he deserves the sympathy of the whole community; but his native pluck has not deteriorated, and he does not mourn the loss as one beyond reparation.

—Oglethorpe Echo: Our young friend Jim Raiden was to have married a very worthy young lady near Lexington last Wednesday evening, but when he went to buy a license the ordinary handed him a note from Jim's mother, forbidding the bonds and stating that her son was under age. Jim wrote a note to his intended explaining the dilemma and went to talk over matters with his mother, carrying a certificate from Mr. J. T. M. Haire as to the family and character of the girl. He found the old lady determined and refused to yield an inch. Like a dutiful son Jim promised to obey her commands. He went to see his sweetheart, and asked her to wait for him until he had reached his majority, which she promised to do. That epoch is yet a year off, and we hope in due season to chronicle the marriage of our young friend with the girl of his choice. Jim is a steady, sensible, hard-working boy, and we believe will make a man worth waiting for. At his request we explain why the marriage didn't come off, suppressing the name of the young lady.

—LaGrange Reporter: Last night at the residence of Dr. H. H. Cary, the bride's father, Mr. J. W. Chapman, editor of the Washington Gazette, was married to Miss Eva Cary. The attendants were Mr. H. E. Cary and Miss Willie Cunningham, Mr. C. B. Chapman and Miss Ida Cary. Only a few friends were present. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. W. H. LaPrade, in his customary elegant style, the company were invited to supper, which was one of the handsomest repasts the writer has ever seen. The newly wedded pair left for Washington, Ga., on the night train. Mr. Chapman is well known to our citizens as a most excellent gentleman in all respects, and he is one of the rising young men of Georgia. He carries away as his bride one of the ornaments of LaGrange society—a young lady possessing at once beauty of person and those rarer graces of mind and heart which go to make up the ideal lovely woman.

—Buena Vista Argus: Delia Boyd, colored, living on Rev. W. J. Short's plantation, two miles north of Brantly, has been in a low state of health for several months, and the ravages of the disease have invaded the brain to such an extent that she has been regarded as partially deranged for some time. For several days prior to last Friday she had been confined to her bed. She was left alone in the house a short time on that day when her sudden and earnest screams hurried the absent inmates to her relief. When they reached her, a most horrid spectacle met their gaze. The fire-place was exceedingly wide and high, and the deranged creature had left her bed and had walked into the fire. The terrible pain to her feet caused by the fire, and her feebleness, caused her to fall on the hearth with her feet still in the fire. Unable to move, she was subjected to a worse ordeal. Her clothes caught fire and were burned completely off of her, while her feet were still crisping in fiery torture, where they remained until she was removed. While being carried from the fire to her bed it is said large pieces of her flesh dropped from the bones. The poor sufferer lingered for several hours, but died that night.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

Their Enthusiastic Reception on Wednesday Night at the Opera House.

Home talent is too often at a discount in Atlanta, but Wednesday night witnessed an ovation which would have gladdened the hearts of many professional stars. Every one knows the Gate City Guard, and when the usual placards announced that they would appear in public for the first time since their return from the north a general interest was awakened. Usually we are not over-enthusiastic about the military, but we must admit that the Gate City Guard, by their energy, pluck and unapproachable proficiency, has awakened us from our apathy, and there is not a public-spirited citizen in Atlanta who does not feel a just pride, when speaking of the enterprise of our people, to point to the Gate City Guard as the flower of our military. Governor Bullock, after witnessing the performance Wednesday evening, was heard to remark that the Gate City Guard by their recent tour through the north did more in an unpretending way to bring Atlanta favorably before the people of the country than anything that could have been suggested. Aside from business, they opened up new channels of friendly intercourse, and left a record in the north that is stainless. All the letters from different cities of the north and east corroborate the governor's remark, and business men visiting our city invariably ask about the Gate City Guard and receive a word to their praise in reply, except from the few narrow-souled people who "don't like soldiers," that are to be found in every community. It was not surprising, therefore, that our people gathered in force at the theater last night to give the Guard a hearty reception. It was a large and fashionable audience and as the curtain slowly rolled its way upward they broke into a storm of applause.

The musical part of the programme was superior in many respects. The several numbers were of a high standard, though not so utterly "classical" as to fail of appreciation by the more than usually select audience. The modesty of the programme, as regards length, calls for special commendation. While not in any means an amateur concert, yet as the participants were Atlanta people, we should not have been surprised if we had been presented with a programme amateurish, both as to matter and length. Even short programmes are generally drawn out to an unreasonable extent by the unnecessary waste of time between the numbers. Here again we find cause for praise, and would gladly hail the day when all our entertainments shall be presented as smoothly as this.

The overture was Weber's "Jubel" and was well played by Madame Schultze and Mr. Capwell, meriting the generous applause that was bestowed.

This entertainment introduced to an Atlanta audience Mrs. Charles A. Capwell, a new acquisition to our already large society of musical ladies. Mrs. Capwell is possessed by nature of a clear, pure soprano voice of more than ordinary sweetness and accuracy. Thoroughly unaffected and free from any mannerisms, she at once won her audience by her first number, "Ah Forse e lui," the most beautiful of arias in "Traviata." To the enthusiastic encore, she responded by singing Emmett's Lullaby. This last composition, of so different a character from the operatic selection, showed the sympathetic qualities of the lady's voice to excellent advantage, and the audience were not slow to recognize the beauties of voice and intonation. We are sure that the large audience derived as much pleasure from Mrs. Capwell's singing as have her friends for whom she has so often sang in private.

The next number was a fantasia for violin, based on themes from "L'Eclair," and was played by the composer, Prof. E. A. Schultze. Prof. Schultze is so well known to all our music-loving people, that anything we might say of his thorough mastery of his instrument would be like an attempt to impart a knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic to a college professor of mathematics. In nothing did Professor Schultze lack. In purity of tone, delicacy of shading and brilliancy of effect, we could but recognize the virtuoso. In response to the imperative demand of the audience Professor Schultze returned to the stage only to make his bow of acknowledgment, and not until it was fully understood that he would not play an encore did the applause cease.

One of the most enjoyable numbers was Abt's "Sleep well, Sweet Angel," sung by Mr. J. H. Morgan and followed, in obedience to an imperative demand, by the always favorite, "Good bye, Sweetheart." It is a treat, in these days of husky tenors, to listen to so bright and musical a voice as Mr. Morgan's, while without the purity and sweetness of voice that nature has endowed him with, his numbers would have fallen flat upon the ear; yet the genuine feeling and pathos thrown into his work, together with his clear tones, is what produced the marked effect upon his audience. We hope to hear Mr. Morgan more frequently in the future.

The organ solo of Mr. Capwell was a novelty, as it showed, the first time to many, what varieties of effect can be produced by the proper handling of a reed organ. While his performance would be considered unworthy of criticism by the disciples of the legitimate organ school, it gave undoubted pleasure to the audience, and served to show that Mr. Capwell ranks high in his wonderful control of his instrument.

Madame Von der Hoya-Schultze as a pianist is known not only to the Atlanta public, but in the capitals of Europe, as an artist of rare genius. Her interpretation of the Liszt Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2, was remarkable particularly for its entire unsimilarity to the ordinary interpretation of concert pianists. While not lacking in fire and brilliancy, the themes were brought out with admirable clearness, and literally sung themselves through the intricate embellishments that no other master than Liszt could have thrown around them. Of such conscientious and gifted artists we have too few.

The last musical number was a treat—the Gounod-Bach, "Ave-Maria," sung by Mrs. Capwell, with piano, violin and organ accompaniment. In this trying composition Mrs. Capwell only added to the laurels earned in the first part of the evening, and the whole number made a fitting conclusion to the vocal and instrumental part of a programme which, judged from a musical standpoint, was a genuine success.

The Guard appeared three times upon the programme, and each time were enthusiastically welcomed. Their manual of arms was like clock-work—not a plume, not a muscle but moved in unison. Their marching and movements were beautiful, and not a mistake occurred even in the most intricate maneuvres in quick, common and double time. But their silent manual was simply the perfect thing of its kind we have ever seen. It was something novel and interesting to see a whole company go through the entire manual, including loading, firing, fixing bayonets, stacking arms, resting on arms, and in fact the whole school of the soldier, without a single command, and with nothing—not even a drum tap—to direct them. Yet through it the Guard went in time absolutely faultless. The applause that followed can better be imagined than described. Each time "the boys" left the stage they were encored and almost forced to return. On the last encore they gave what they called "the ladies' salute," a sort of combination of a sergeant's salute and a kiss of the hand to the fair sex. It is needless to say it brought down the house. Throughout the performance the members wore medals and other mementoes received by them during their recent northern trip, and they set off their handsome uniforms to advantage. Captain Burke wore the magnificent diamond medal presented to him while the company were in Boston.

The Seventh regiment of New York, Washington Light Infantry of Washington, Fifth Maryland regiment, Putnam Phalanx, Governor's Foot Guard and other military organizations of Hartford, the Boston Light Infantry and Veterans, the military of Poughkeepsie, Lawrence, First Virginia regiment, Hornet Nest Rifles of Charlotte, State Fencibles of Philadelphia, and many others were all represented by emblems, showing that our own gallant volunteers never forget their friends. Long may they prosper to do even greater good than they have already accomplished.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.



BEST AND CHEAPEST

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Special inducements to SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

Satisfaction given in all cases. First premium at Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Fairs, 1879. Best of references in your State. Apply at once for full information, special terms, etc. Address CHAS. M. EVANS, Manufacturer U. S. Gov't, 152 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

266 dec13—d1m sat wed &wky1m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, December 19, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm and active at the following quotations:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at........⅛ off | Selling........par.

BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W't'r 7s	107@109
Georgia 6s	108@109	Atlanta City 7s	107@109
Georgia 7s	111@112	Atlanta City 8s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	111@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	100@104
So. Car. valid 6s	75@80	Sav. City 5s, new	70@73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	108@111	Macon City	74@76
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	108@111	Columbus City	68@70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	104@106	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta 6s	@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	87@89	South Wes R.R.	99@101
Central R. R.	71@74	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Noon—Stocks quiet. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81¼; short $4.84¼. Governments dull. State Bonds strong.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Evening.—Money 5@7. Exchange $4.81¼. Governments strong and higher; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 106¼; four per cents 104. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks irregular, closing lower.

N. Y. Central	127¼	Chicago & N.W.	86⅝
Erie	41⅛	Preferred	101½
Lake Shore	102	Rock Island	149
Illinois Central	97½	Western Union	101¾
Pittsburg	106½		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin........$106,449,701 Currency........$6,037,498

LONDON, December 19—3:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 97 1-16; account 97¼.

PARIS, December 19—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 40c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, December 19, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened firm and higher for all the future months, but the market was not sustained and a steady decline set in which lasted all day, causing a loss since yesterday's close of some 10 to 20 points. At the close to-day futures were weak and the market indicated lower prices. The spot market closed 1-16 lower, making 12 9-16. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 216,244 bales, against 236,980 bales for last week; exports 109,162 bales; stock 814,518 bales; sales for the day 124,000 bales.

The New York exchange will close on the 25th, 26th and 27th of December, and on the 1st, 2d and 3d of January.

Liverpool closed weak with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 6,950 were American.

There is nothing new in our cotton market today. On account of the decline in New York the tone of the market is weak and spots have dropped off a little. Offerings are not as liberal as some days back, and holders appear to be waiting for better prices. The low grades are in dull demand and transactions are comparatively light. Receipts for the past week amount to 4,649 bales, against 7,200 bales for last week and for to-day 869 bales, of which 385 bales were received from wagons. The following are the ruling market prices: Good middlings 11⅞@12c; middlings 11⅝c; low middlings 11½c; good ordinary 10⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	385
Air Line Railroad	155
Georgia Railroad	105
Central Railroad	12
Western and Atlantic Railroad	127
West Point Railroad	25
Total	869
Receipts previously	79,275
Total	80,081
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	80,333

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments, to-day	707
Shipments previously	67,287
Total	67,994
Stock on hand	12,339

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	869
Receipts same day last year	740
Showing an increase of	69
Receipts since September 1, 1879	80,081
Receipts same time 1878	60,971
Showing an increase of	19,110

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	67,994
Shipments for same time last year	52,158
Showing an increase of	15,836

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	39,837
Same day last year	20,800
Showing an increase of	19,637
Net receipts for week ending to-day	216,447
For corresponding week last year	212,407
Showing an increase of	4,040
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	2,823,609
Same time last year	2,335,976
Showing an increase of	487,633

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, December 19, 1879.

TIME.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.
10:23	12.72@12.83	12.94@12.95	13.20@13.21	13.42@13.43	13.59@13.60	13.78@13.80	13.94@13.95	14.05@14.07	14.13
10:54	12.73@12.72	12.88@12.89	13.17@13.18	13.40@13.41	13.58@13.59	13.75@13.77	13.93@13.95	14.01@14.02	14.09@14.10
11:40	12.65@12.70	12.84@12.86	13.11@13.13	13.36@13.38	13.56@13.58	13.72@13.75	....	....	....
12:50	12.50@12.51	12.68@12.69	12.99@13.00	13.24@13.25	13.43@13.44	13.62@13.63	13.76@13.79	13.87@13.90	13.93@14.00
1:45	12.50@12.55	12.66@12.69	12.95@12.98	13.22@13.25	13.41@13.44	13.59@13.61	....	....	....
2:49	12.62@12.63	12.74@12.75	13.02@13.04	13.26@13.27	13.41@13.43	13.61@13.63	13.76@13.77	13.85@13.87	13.96
3:25	12.52@12.54	12.65@12.67	12.94@12.95	13.20@13.21	13.40@13.41	13.60@13.61	13.75@13.76	13.83@13.88	13.93@13.94

Closed weak: sales 124,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 8,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,500: American 6,700; futures opened partially 1-16 better: uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 13-16; December and January delivery 6 13-16; January and February delivery 6 13-16; February and March delivery 6⅞; March and April delivery 6 15 16; April and May delivery 7; May and June delivery 7 1-32@7 1-16; June and July delivery 7⅛.

Weekly—Sales 52,000 bales; American 45,000; speculation 2,000; export 6,000; actual export 9,000; import 101,000; American 83,000; stock 366,000; American 250,000; afloat 381,000; American 344,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 29-32; March and April delivery 6 31-32; April and May delivery 7 1-32; May and June delivery 7 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—3:00 p m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 27-32; January and February delivery 6⅞; February and March 6 15-16; March and April delivery 7; May and June delivery 7⅛; June and July delivery 7 3-16. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is dull.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,950 bales: uplands low middling clause December delivery 6⅞; February and March delivery 6 31-32@6 15-16; March and April delivery 7 1-32@7; April and May delivery 7 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—4:30 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 7 3-32; June and July delivery 7 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 13-16; April and May delivery 7 1-32; also 7; June and July delivery 7⅛; futures closed weak with offerings free.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Cotton dull and nominal: middling uplands 12 9-16; middling Orleans 12 11-16; sales 304; net receipts 835 bales; gross 13,163.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,253; gross 51,471: exports to Great Britain 9,474; to France 178; to continent 5,292; sales 2,744; stock 102,533.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	216,447
Same time last year	212,407
Showing an increase	4,040
Total receipts to date	2,823,609
Same time last year	2,335,976
Showing an increase	487,633
Exports for the week	109,164
Same week last year	118,510
Showing a decrease	9,346
Total exports to date	1,526,958
Same time last year	1,254,121
Showing an increase	272,837
Stock at all United States ports	814,512
Same time last year	765,259
Showing an increase	49,253
Stock at interior towns	203,186
Same time last year	175,061
Showing an increase	28,125
Stock at Liverpool	366,000
Same time last year	334,000
Showing an increase	33,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	344,000
Same time last year	271,000
Showing an increase	73,000

GALVESTON, December 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 2,786 bales; gross 6,822; sales 700; stock 84,100.

Weekly—Net receipts 19,441; gross 19,765; sales 2,247; exports to Great Britain 7,339; to continent 4,683; to channel ports 1,225; coastwise 11,420.

NORFOLK, December 19.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 4,667 bales; gross —; stock 66,724.

Weekly—Net receipts 28,287; gross —; sales 2,757; exports to Great Britain 4,870; coastwise 16,179.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12⅝; net receipts 250 bales; gross 1,121; sales 270; stock 14,274.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,250; gross 6,267; sales 1,375; to spinners 95; exports to Great Britain 1,980; to continent 1,215; coastwise 201.

BOSTON, December 19.—Cotton heavy; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 12; net receipts 1,655 bales; gross 2,066; sales none; stock 3,725.

Weekly—Net receipts 14,672; gross 21,703; sales none; exports to Great Britain 2,895.

WILMINGTON, December 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11 11-16; good ordinary 11 1-16; net receipts 3?1 bales; gross —; sales 206; stock 14,671.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,857; gross —; sales 700; exports to continent 884; coastwise 1,959.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts none; gross none.

Weekly—Net receipts 691; gross 5,161; sales 2,755; to spinners 2,749; stock 8,311; exports to Great Britain 600; coastwise 545.

SAVANNAH, December 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 11 11-16; good ordinary 11 3-16; net receipts 4,185 bales; gross —; sales 2,900; stock 91,500.

Weekly—Net receipts 28,388; gross 28,482; sales 9,800; exports to Great Britain 600; to continent 1,550; coastwise 16,391.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 6,592 bales; gross 7,973; sales 6,000; stock 299,261.

Weekly—Net receipts 59,967; gross 71,666; sales 39,650; exports to Great Britain 24,455; to France 6,715; to continent 8,502; coastwise 10,288.

MOBILE, December 19.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11; net receipts 3,375 bales; gross 3,400; sales 2,500; stock 57,493.

Weekly—Net receipts 17,773; gross 17,803; sales 12,800; exports coastwise 13,353.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 3,654 bales; shipments 3,972; sales 2,100; stock 114,626.

Weekly—Net receipts 26,330; sales 19,004; shipments 10,560.

AUGUSTA, December 19.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 1,857 bales; shipments 4,924; sales 1,062.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,432; shipments 4,924; sales 4,766; to spinners none; stock 14,087.

CHARLESTON, December 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 2,585 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 68,886.

Weekly—Net receipts 22,238; gross —; sales 5,600; exports to Great Britain 4,421; to continent 1,950; coastwise 418.

MONTGOMERY, December 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11; net receipts of the week 4,860 bales; shipments 3,802; stock of 1879, 16,554; 1878, 14,460; sales 3,802.

MACON, December 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts of the week 2,672 bales; sales 1,661; stock of 1879, 6,499; 1878, 6,306; shipments 1,129.

COLUMBUS, December 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts of the week 5,220 bales; shipments 1,100; sales 1,853; to spinners 110; stock 18,785.

NASHVILLE, December 19.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts of the week 2,596 bales; shipments 3,692; sales 1,179; to spinners 5; stock of 1879, 12,762; 1878, 8,899.

SELMA, December 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11⅛; receipts of the week 5,535 bales; shipments 4,921; stock 1879, 16,833; 1878, 15,824.

ROME, December 19.—Cotton active; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts of the week 4,330; shipments 5,012; stock 1,092.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, December 19, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, December 19, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. JAN.	WHEAT. FEB.	CORN. JAN.	CORN. MAY.	C. R. SIDES. JAN.	C. R. SIDES. FEB.	MESS PORK. JAN.	MESS PORK. FEB.	LARD. JAN.	LARD. FEB.
10:04	129¾	131	40⅝	....	6 25	6 35	$12 47½	$12 67½	7 22½	7 37½
10:35	129⅝	130⅝	40⅝	....	6 30	6 47½	12 57½	12 77½	7 22½	7 37½
11:23	129¾	131	40⅝	....	6 30	6 47½	12 57½	12 77½	7 22¼	7 37½
....	130⅝	131¾	40⅝	....	6 31	6 47½	12 57½	12 77½	7 22½	7 37½
1:14	130¾	132	40⅝		6 30	6 47½	12 57½	12 77½	7 22½	7 37½
2:40	130⅞	131⅞	40⅛	46⅞	6 32½	6 45	12 82½	13 02½	7 32½	7 47½
2:56	130⅞	132⅛	41½	46¾	6 37½	6 52½	12 82½	13 05	7 35	7 47½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.00@$7.50; city mills superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.50@$7.75; Rio brands $7.50@$7.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern firm; western dull; southern red $1.45@$1.50; amber $1.50@$1.55; No. 1 Maryland $1.56; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.52¼@$1.52¾; January $1.54¼@$1.54¾; February $1.58¼@$1.58¾. Corn, southern white steady; yellow a shade off; western dull and easier; southern white 63@65; yellow 60½. Oats steady and quiet; southern 47@48; western white 46@47; western mixed 45@46; Pennsylvania 47@48.

CHICAGO, December 19—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher but unsettled; No. 2 red winter $1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.29¾@$1.30 cash; No. 3 do. $1.13¾; rejected 96. Corn unsettled but generally lower at 40¼; rejected 38. Oats firmer at 34¼@35. At the close wheat was firmer; $1.31⅝ January; $1.34⅛ February. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firm but irregular at 35⅛.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Flour—Market firm and quiet: fancy $8.00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat—Chicago moved up 1c for January and February and closed steady. The local wheat market is without material change. We quote choice Tennessee $1.55; Georgia $1.30@$1.40. Corn—The market is steady at 68@70c for white. Oats—Market firmer; feed 60c; choice seed 65@75c. Meal—67c Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, December 19—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $6.15@$6.85; good to choice extra $6.90@$8.50. Wheat opened heavy and rather quiet and closed 1@2 better and fairly active; ungraded winter red $1.44@$1.54; No. 2 do. $1.55¼@$1.56¼; No. 1 do. $1.55½@$1.56. Corn dull; ungraded 60½@65. Oats a shade stronger; No. 3 48¼. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18.

LOUISVILLE, December 19—Flour firm; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.50@$7.50. Wheat firmer; red, amber and white $1.30@$1.32. Corn dull; new white 46; mixed 45. Oats firm; white 43; mixed 41.

CINCINNATI, December 19—Flour quiet; family $6.20@$6.40; fancy $7.00. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.33@$1.36. Corn steady at 41@44. Oats quiet at 40@41½.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19—Flour quiet and steady; no low grades here; high grades $6.75@$7.87½. Corn scarce and firm at 58. Oats in active demand at 48.

ST. LOUIS, December 19—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red fall $1.33¼; No. 3 do. $1.25¾@$1.26. Corn dull at 35½. Oats steady at 36¾@37.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Lime—The market is without quotable change. Trade is steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Hides—Market firm: Dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12¼@14; wet salted 8@8½. Furs are in demand and dealers are offering the following prices: Minks, good, 25@50; Otter $2.00@$4.00; beaver $1.00@$1.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Paper—Market active and firm. Manilla paper No. 1 9@10c ℔ ℔; No. 2 8@9c ℔ ℔; No. 3 6¼@7¼c ℔ ℔; wrapping 5¼c ℔ ℔; straw 4@4½c ℔ ℔; burlap bags for corn, new, 8¼@9c; for wheat, 9½@10c; second-hand 6¼@7c.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Leather—Market firm at the following prices: hemlock, good, 34c; hemlock G. D. 30c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Hay—Stock ample with a fair trade; choice Timothy $1.35@$1.40; choice mixed $1.28@$1.32; prime mixed $1.20@$1.25.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Wool—Firm and in active demand. We quote washed 30@35c; unwashed 25c; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Peas—In demand and firm at 90c for stock: white peas $1.15 and in moderate request.

NEW YORK, December 19—Wool firm; domestic fleece 42@58; pulled 30@58; unwashed 18@40; Texas 21@38.

NEW YORK, December 19—Rosin steady at $1.50@$1.60. Turpentine quiet and firm at 41.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Bagging—Market active; 2 lbs 11½c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Iron Ties—Pieced $1.87½; whole $2.60.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Rye—None now on the market.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Wheat Bran—95c.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 19—Market active Coffee—Steady; Rio 15½@19½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—In fair request: old government Java 28@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Market fairly active; standard A 10¼@10½; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾; powdered 11¼; white extra C 10; yellow C 8¼@9¼. New Orleans sugars in moderate stock and range from 9@11. Molasses—Dull and unchanged: hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New crop in good demand at 43@50. Teas—Market steady: Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 36@7; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30; Crackers—Active and firm: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4¾c; soda XXX 5¾; cream 7; lemon 7⅜; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Active at 12@13c for assorted stick. Mackerel—Steady and in fair demand; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12⅝ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Market active; fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, December 19—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes quoted 14@16¾; job lots 14½@19. Sugar firm and more active; Muscovado 7⅝; New Orleans refining 6⅞@7; Malado 6¾; Brazil 7 11-16; English island 7⅜; fair to good refining 7⅜@7¾; refined firm and in fair demand; standard A 9⅞@9⅞; granulated 9⅞; powdered 9¾; crushed 10⅛. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm at 35@47. Rice quiet; Carolina 6¼@7⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 14¼@17. Sugar active, firm and higher; inferior 4¼@5¼; common to good common 6@6¼; fair to fully fair 6⅜@7; prime to choice 7¼@7½; yellow clarified 7¾@8¼. Molasses steady and in good demand; common 25@27; centrifugal 25@33; fair 30@32; fair to choice 33@40. Rice dull and nominal; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6⅛@7¼.

BALTIMORE, December 19—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 14@16¾. Sugar firm; A soft 9⅝.

CINCINNATI, December 19—Sugar easy; hards 10@11; New Orleans 7¼@8.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Western markets higher. Clear Rib Sides—The local market is steady at 7½c with small stock offering. Mess Pork—Chicago reports a gain of 30 cents for January and February. Bacon—Market quiet; sugar-cured hams 11@11¼; sides 8; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Market steady; tierces, leaf, 9¼@9½c; refined 9c; kegs, cans and buckets 10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19—Pork quiet at 13.00@13.25. Lard steady: tierces 8⅜@8½; kegs 9. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, loose 4½; packed 4¾@4⅞; clear ribs 6⅞@7; clear sides 7⅛. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 7⅞@8; clear sides 8⅛@8¼. Sugar-cured hams scarce and firm; canvassed new 10@11.

CHICAGO, December 19—Pork strong and higher at $12.50. Lard strong and higher at 7.25. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4¼; short ribs 6⅛; short clear 6.60. Dressed hogs weak at $4.90@$5.00. At the close pork was in good demand and a shade higher at $12.85. Lard in good demand and 2½@5c higher.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Pork dull; nominally $13.00. Lard in good demand at 7.20@7.25. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 6⅝. Bacon nominal; short ribs 7⅛. Green meats in good demand and tending upward; shoulders 4; sides 5.90@6; hams 6¾@7¼.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Pork firm at $13.50. Lard firm; choice leaf in tierces 8¼; kegs 9½. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6⅞; clear sides 6¾. Bacon none here. Sugar-cured hams none here.

BALTIMORE, December 19—Provisions steady; Mess pork $13.50. Bulk meats, loose, none offering; packed, shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7⅛. Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8¼; hams 10¼@11½. Lard, refined in tierces 8½.

NEW YORK, December 19—Pork rather easier; mess spot $12.25@$12.50. Middles, long clear 7; short clear 7¼; long and short clear 7¼. Lard feverish and unsettled, closing steadier; new 7.72.

ST. LOUIS, December 19—Pork dull at $12.75. Lard, none offering. Bulk meats dull; clear ribs 6.12½; clear sides 6.15@6.25. Bacon nominal.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market firm and active. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.05@$1.15.

BALTIMORE, December 19—Whisky firm at $1.14½@$1.15.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Whisky active at $1.08.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Whisky lower at $1.08.

NEW YORK, December 19—Whisky firm at $1.19.

ST. LOUIS, December 19—Whisky steady at $1.10.

CHICAGO, December 19—Whisky steady at $1.12.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market active. Eggs 18@19c with a good stock on the market. Butter—Choice Tennessee 22½c; medium 15@18c; common 11@14c. Poultry—Hens 18c; chickens 10@18c, owing to size. Dressed Poultry—Market well supplied; chickens 7½@8½c; turkeys 10@11½c. Ducks and geese are also plentiful. Sweet Potatoes—In demand at 60c. Irish Potatoes—Market at $1.50@$2.50 per barrel, according to quality. Dried Fruit—In demand with a great scarcity of stocks. Receipts are remarkably light; we quote peeled peaches 11@13c; unpeeled 5@6c; dried apples 3@7c. Wax—Firm and in good demand at 23c. Onions—Prices fully maintained; choice eastern $5.00; Tennessee $3.50 per barrel. Cabbage—In demand at 2c per pound. Feathers—In active request at quotations; choice white geese, 50@55c; prime 45@50c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—13@15c with a steady market.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market firm. Apples—Very scarce and in active demand. Our merchants find great trouble in filling orders on account of the great scarcity. A few barrels of northern arrived this morning; choice are held at $5.50; medium $4.50@$5.00. Lemons—In fair demand at $6.00@$6.50. Oranges—Scarce and in active demand; Florida $2.50@$3.25 per 100; Louisiana $2.25@ 2.75. Pineapples—None here. Banannas—Stocks light with a good demand now reported. Prices range from $1.00@$1.50 per bunch. Cocoacuts—5½@6c. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.65; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$3.20 per bushel box; per gallon 40c. California Pears—$3.50@$4.00. Citron—22c. The nut market is firm and active: Almonds—20@22. Pecans—14@15. Brazils—10@12c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—16@18c. Peanuts—in good demand; Tennessee 6; North Carolina 6@7; Virginia 7; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market firm and fairly active. Indigo, best, 90c @$1.10; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal $1.10@$1.25; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; assafœtida 35; opium, gum, $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass morphine 75c; $4.25@$4.50; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 50. White lead 9@9½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $4.00@$4.50 case of 4 dozen; putty 5@6; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45@50 per cent; quicksilver 75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, December 19.—The quotations below are firmly maintained with higher prices anticipated.

Solid prints	7½
Prints, past designs	7
Fine brown shirting	6@9
¾ brown shirting, standard	6¼
⅞ " "	7¼
4-4 " sheeting "	8¾
⅞ " drills "	9
¾ bleached	6 @7
⅞ "	6 @10
4-4 "	8 @12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9½
8-oz. " "	10½@11
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	10½@11
Cambrics, sharp	7½
Ticks, mattress	8 @11
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	$1.00

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market steady for fine grades. Common tobacco is firm but unchanged; we quote very common grades 33@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@58c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market firm at quotations: Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $5.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 45@60; good demand. Shovels $9.00@$12.50. Spades $10.00@$12.50. Axes $7.00@$9.00 per dozen. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18½. Sweed iron 5¼c; rolled (or merchant bar) 4½ rate. Plow steel 5¼c; cast steel 17c. Nails, basis 10d, $4.15. Powder, rifle $6.00; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 8; shot $2.00.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market active. Cattle—Choice Tennessee are in good demand at 2¾@3½; medium 2@2¼; common 1½@2. Hogs—Market steady at $4.70@$4.75; shoats $3.85@$4.00. Sheep—Dull at 2½.

CINCINNATI, December 19—Hogs firm; common $3.65@$4.00; light $4.05@$4.20; packing $4.20@$4.40; butchers $4.40@$4.50.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market firm; stocks meagre. Framing lumber $13.00; plank $14.00 per M; flooring $16.00@$20.00 per M; weatherboarding $16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00@$17.50 per M. Shingles—No. 1 $3.50; No. 2 $2.50 per M.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, December 19.—Market active. Sweet Potatoes—20c for choice; Onions 10c per quart; Cabbage 10@20c per head; Turnips 20c per peck; 5c per quart. Tomatoes, canned, 15c. Eggs 25c per dozen. Chickens 10@25c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 25@30c.

THE GEORGIA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies, in Gainesville, Ga.

SPRING TERM WILL OPEN JANUARY 1st, 1880, with a full Corps of Teachers. Board $7 to $10 a month; tuition $2 to $4 a month; Music, $3.50 to $4 a month. Pupils this year, 104 from 33 counties in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee. Pupils may enter at any time.

W. C. WILKES, President.

A good Music Teacher is wanted. Address the President. 269 dec13—d1m sat thur

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES Seeds.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, Water Elevators, Farm Implements, Threshers, etc.

Send for Prices. Mark W. Johnson & Co.

600 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

RAILROADS.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, December 13, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:30 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:00 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:35 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:25 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	7:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:50 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:45 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:30 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	11:15 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	10:05 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	6:30 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	9:00 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Savannah and Jacksonville.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

The elegant Sleeping and Parlor Coaches of the Eufaula line daily between Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, without change.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 9:00 a. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday evenings, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at			7:00 a m
Leave McIntosh	"	"	9:28 a m
Leave Jesup	"	"	12:00 m
Leave Blackshear	"	"	2:05 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	"	6:15 p m
Leave Dupont	"	"	5:15 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	"	9:35 a m
Leave Jesup	"	"	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	"	2:52 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	"	5:40 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont, Sundays excepted, at			7:30 a m
Leave Valdosta	"	"	10:02 a m
Leave Quitman	"	"	11:12 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	"	2:10 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	"	2:40 p m
Leave Camilla	"	"	5:24 p m
Arrive at Albany	"	"	7:20 p m
Leave Albany	"	"	5:00 a m
Leave Camilla	"	"	7:15 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	"	10:20 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	"	10:50 p m
Leave Quitman	"	"	1:10 p m
Leave Valdosta	"	"	3:15 p m
Arrive at Dupont	"	"	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.

H. S. HAINES, dec13—dtf General Superintendent

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 13 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 50 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:05 noon

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at........5:20 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta........11:00 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday).. 5:10 p. m.

Arriving at Cartersville at........7:23 p. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Kingston daily (ex'pt Sunday) at 5:30 a. m

Arriving at Atlanta at........8:45 a. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application. B. W. WRENN, may25 dtf General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13th, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS to Boston via Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte and Richmond, on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take sleeper Macon to Augusta on 7.35 p. m., connecting with Pullman Sleeper to Boston without change.

Berths in Pullman Palace Sleeper can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.

J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. WM. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

000 dec18—dtf

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., October 11, 1879.

On and after MONDAY, October 6th, 1879, trains on Northeastern Road will run as follows. All trains daily except Sunday:

Leave Athens	3 50 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	10 30 p m
Leave Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	3 30 p m
Leave Lula	7 46 p m
Arrive at Athens	10 00 p m

The above trains also connect closely at Lula with Northern bound trains on A. L. R. R. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the following additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	6 45 a m
Arrive at Lula	8 45 a m
Leave Lula	9 20 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 30 a m

This trains connects closely at Lula for Atlanta, make the trip to Atlanta only four hours and thirty minutes. J. M. EDWARDS, nov16—dtf Superintendent.

ROME RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

On and after Monday, November 17, the Rome Railroad Company will run two trains a day, as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome daily at	6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Rome daily	10:00 a. m.

EVENING TRAIN [Daily except Sundays].

Leave Rome at	5 00 p. m.
Arrive at Rome	8 00 p. m.

Both trains will make connection at Kingston with train on Western and Atlantic Railroad to and from Atlanta and points South.

EBEN HILLYER, President.

JAS. A. SMITH, G. P. Agent. nov18—dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R.R

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE

Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Age

SPOOL COTTON.

SPOOL COTTON

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK.

SOLE AGENT,

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

WHITE SPOOLS.

The Black is the most perfect

JET BLACK

every produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the

NEW ANILINE PROCESS

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silk.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.

To be had at wholesale at

MOORE, MARSH & CO.'S,

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.'S,

And at retail at the Popular Dry Goods House of

AUSTELL & MANGUM.

256 oct11—d1m

LAW CARDS.

WM. D. KIDDOO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

(Formerly of Georgia,)

417 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

287 dec13—d1m

ALEXANDER R. JONES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in Grant building, corner Marietta and Broad streets, ATLANTA, GA.

Will practice in the United States Courts, the Supreme Court of the state and the various courts of the Atlanta circuit. 378 tf—dec16

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON

CANDLER & THOMSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Room No. 3 BROWN BLOCK.

Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House.

575 nov22—d3m

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.

J. B. ESTES & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

S. A. REID,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

449 sep27 d6m EATONTON, GEORGIA.

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.

HILLYER & HARRIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OVER NO. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 553 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

JNO. MILLEDGE. WM. A. HAYGOOD

MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

590 aug '79 dly

CALVIN GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

S. G. McLENDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—dly

J. T. WARNOCK, M. D.,

Office and Residence Southeast corner Wheat and Collins Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Special attention given to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and Children 58 dec4—d1m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

336 june22—dly tues thur sat &wkyly

INMAN LINE.

UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL, EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

	TONS.		TONS.
City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4490
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga

203 april2 dly sat tues thur

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12 9-16c; in Atlanta at 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and light coast rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, December 19, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.23	58	58	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.32	50	72	....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	30.18	63	94	S.	Gent	.05	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.19	6[illegible]	9[illegible]	S.	Fresh	.09	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.17	6[illegible]	91	S.	Gent	.02	Fair.
Key West	30.25	7[illegible]	76	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.28	58	88	....	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.2[illegible]	51	86	....	Calm	.10	Cloudy.
New Orlean	30.2[illegible]	60	88	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.30	5[illegible]	93	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.31	54	8[illegible]	....	Calm	.03	Hazy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 19, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.29	50	64	S.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
11:31	30.28	61	45	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.20	64	47	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2:31	30.19	64	47	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.24	58	58	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	30.23	58	58	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar	30.237	Maximum ther	66
Mean daily ther	5.80	Minimum ther.	49
Mean daily humid.	.54	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

What $10 has done in Wall street by legitimate Stock Speculations. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.
600 nov18—d6w sat tues thur &wky6w

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 20, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Fine shoes and slippers at Force's.

—A professional rat catcher is in the city hunting for patronage and rats.

—Nearly all of the countrymen now coming to the city bring along a dozen or two turkeys.

—Barney Macauley, as "Uncle Dan'l," made quite a hit last evening.

—Will Atlanta ever have a public market?

—A good many live stock dealers from the lower part of the state were in the market yesterday dealing quite heavily.

—Pope has just received a lot of the "Prince Regent," the latest and prettiest square top hat in the state.

—Capitalists are dealing in railroads as though they were not worth any more than tin horns.

—Pope is now prepared to sell you that nice Christmas hat. He has the latest and nobbiest styles, all at reasonable prices.

—It is rumored that Wiley Redding is coming back to Atlanta to establish a detective agency.

—Pope, the Hatter, is still selling hats cheaper than the cheapest. The place is No. 2 Whitehall street.

—The Cincinnati Southern railroad delegation will be driven through the city to-day, under escort of Dr. Fox and others.

—Let me tell you something. Pope has just received the prettiest silk hats of the season, latest styles.

—It is generally conceded that the commissioners will never have reason to regret their election of William Flynn as a captain of the force.

—A man who had the appearance of being an advance agent of a graveyard, was picked up on the streets yesterday and taken to the station house on a charge of drunkenness.

—No one should fail to call at No. 19 Marietta street, corner of Broad, and select for Christmas gifts some of those beautiful oil chromos in carved walnut frames. The largest collection in the city at lowest prices. 447 dec20—d2t

—Officer Saulsbury of the police force has arrested an escaped convict by the name of Ada Walters, yesterday. She escaped from Kries's county chain-gang about a month ago, and will now have her sentence doubled.

—The police would do well to make some of the merchants of the city keep their sidewalks sufficiently free of goods so as to allow people to pass along. Yesterday at some points along Alabama street, the sidewalks were so crowded that pedestrians were obliged to take the street to get by.

—It looks as though Asa Gunn is serving out his sentence before he is convicted. He has been in the jail of Fulton county about six months, and it is not yet known when his trial will come off. For the benefit of those who have forgotten, we might add that Gunn was arrested upon the charge of killing the Defoors.

—The Young Men's Christian association met with such success in their last mass-meeting that the general secretary has been induced to appoint one for to-morrow evening at the association's hall, 49½ Whitehall street, at 4 o'clock. Some of our home talent will take part in the service. All invited to attend. Ladies specially invited.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. E. Arnold, of Grantville, was in the city yesterday.

—J. H. Hunter, of Savannah, is in the city.

—G. W. Jordan, jr., of Hawkinsville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Lewis L. McCleskey, of Augusta, is in the city visiting friends.

—Lewis J. Reuder, of Greenville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—E. A. Ringland, of Forsyth, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—John A. Shevers, of the Warrenton Clipper, is with us for a few days.

—J. Dorse Alexander of the Griffin News, is in the city for a few days.

—J. Q. Word and D. M. Jacobs, of Griffin, are in the city.

—J. H. Strickland, of Fairburn, is in the city.

—H. G. Bradley, L. N. Trammell and J. A. Holtzclaw, of Dalton, are in the city.

—John W. Briscoe and J. C. Lean, of Newnan, were visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—J. P. Hodge, of Augusta, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—James M. Smith, of Columbus, chairman of the railroad commission, reached Atlanta yesterday.

—W. W. Clark, Miss M. E. Clark and Miss Belle Clark, of Covington, are in the city visiting friends.

—Miss Fanny Holmes has been compelled to suspend her school on account of the illness of her sister, Miss Maggie Holmes, but will resume it on Monday the 29th inst.

—Miss Annie Powers, the charming daughter of Virgil Powers, of Macon, who has been in Atlanta for some days past the guest of Miss Stella Bostick, returns to Macon to-day much to the regret of quite a number of her admirers in this city.

A Card.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Allow me to correct an omission in yesterday's article, "A Still Subject." It was there stated "the Eclectic medical college has no dissecting room;" the words "in the college building" should have been added, as we not only have a dissecting room contiguous to our college, but hope in using it to bring no reproach to ourselves or to Atlanta, as a seat of medical learning. Respectfully yours,
J. R. BORLAND, Dean.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD—THE FARM—THE GARDEN.

Poultry—Flowers—Hogs—Agriculture—Farm Notes—Fruit Trees—Grass Culture—Help Yourselves—Horse Notes—Preventing Suckers—The Compost Heap.

AGRICULTURE.

There is no industrial pursuit so free from vicious contamination, in all its relations and tendencies, as agriculture. None which, if properly conducted, requires closer observation of natural facts, more rigid analysis of causes and effects, or the exercise of higher powers of generalization; none better calculated to impress on man the duties of this life, and lift him to the habitual contemplation of another.

Farmers do not sufficiently value their calling, or properly appreciate it. It is intimately connected with the business and pleasures of life, as well as with man's intellectual and moral improvement. From the earth, man derives his supplies; without its products he could not live. These products are the fruits of cultivation. The commerce of the country, for more than three-fourths of the objects about which it is concerned, is dependent upon agriculture. It is the source of our wealth; and it involves the comforts, the happiness, and the welfare of all our people.

And what a happy life, where one is satisfied with the reasonable gains of wholesome industry united with systematic frugality. The farmer does not experience dazzling expectations of sudden accumulations. He does not with other speculators crowd around the mountain struggling up its ascent, heedlessly thrusting down, if necessary to his success, all who stand in his way, as if its glittering summits and its brilliant glaciers were of solid gold. No, he is withdrawn from such hazardous things. He is engaged in a pursuit which is sure to bring with it, a reasonable competence and the satisfactions of conscience; and one which at the same time presents the widest room for the cultivation of the domestic affections, and the quiet of delicious pleasures of this true philosophy of life. Off in the country, speculation may look pretty very to the farmer. Did he ever ask himself, does it have substantial being; does it not represent that which does not exist? The sensible farmer can see that it resembles the autumn fog which gathers on the river bank, reflecting, as the streaks of light dart up in the eastern horizon, numberless beautiful colors and waving forms, and transferring the spreading valley into an inland sea. But alas, in a few hours it is scattered—where? In farming, he is helping to build up Georgia, is making shelter, food and clothing for her people, or that by which these may be prevented or produced, such as lands, houses, seeds, manures, and tools, and labor, by which these are made productive of the necessaries and comforts of life.

True, that every farmer cannot be rich. The castle of many may be a log cabin, and the pine torch does not glitter over burnished mirrors in his room; yet sleep will fall sweetly on his weary eyelids in his homely habitation, nor will chances of bargains disturb his conscience, or betray his integrity; nor will his dreams be broken by changes of foreign markets, the rise and falling of fancy stocks, bank contractions and expansions, or notes payable and discounts curtailed.

Georgia's agriculture should be protected and stimulated by her state government. It should see that horticulture finds favor with the farmers; that fruit trees and flowers surround every rural home; that the rearing of fine domestic animals occupy more general attention; that the intellectual part of agriculture be increased, just as toil in proportion is being diminished. The farmer should be stimulated to be a geologist, a chemist and a botanist, so that his business may be more prosperous, his manures improved, his taste refined, his intellect elevated and his social character benefitted.

POULTRY.

To have healthy and profitable chickens, they should be taken care of. Good healthy food and a plenty of it three times a day, and a good dry house to roost in, is all that is necessary. Keep the hen-house clean, dust it frequently with fresh wood ashes, and dust the nest freely with sulphur, and lay a pole or plank up slanting, so they can walk up to their roosts and down again easily. As soon as they are off the roost in the morning, feed boiled potatoes, corn meal and wheat bran mixed. In summer feed it cold, in winter warm. At noon, feed wheat screenings and at night a good feed of corn. It will pay to thus take care of chickens.

FRUIT TREES.

We have two or three letters before us, making some inquiries in regard to the management of fruit trees.

To the writers we say, if pomologists would go to work in their orchards with scientific ferterlizing, take out the borers, hill up the trees in the spring and take the hills away in the fall it would pay for the trouble. Wherever you see glue around the root of your peach tree (and all stone fruits) you may know the worms are killing that tree. So you should pull the dirt away from the trunk and scrape off all the glue, and with a sharp pointed knife follow the borer to his den.

In raising fruit trees, with the expectation of making it pay there are some things which should be remembered. There should be an effective drainage of the orchard; thorough preparation of the ground; liberal fertilization; good varieties of fruit; and intelligent cultivation. Fruit growing in Georgia would pay well, if properly attended to.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS.

Study the nature of your soil. If it is dry avoid heating manures, using ashes, salt, plaster and such fertilizers as attract moisture. Never use a manure of which you do not know the nature. If you are about to plant corn upon a soil that is too cold and wet for your crop, use the most heating manure available. The droppings of the poultry house, mixed with sand or coal ashes, would be good in such a case.

PREVENTING SUCKERS.

Some fine shade trees, send up many suckers; the removal of such trees is often followed by a profuse growth over the whole surface. It is therefore, well to remember that suckering trees should always be cut away in summer, and not while dormant. If cut in summer, such a check will be given to the roots that few suckers will come up; cutting in spring or winter will cause an abundant growth. Placing common salt on the stump as soon as the tree is cut, will prevent their growth at this season. If the salt is applied afterward it will be of little good.

FARM NOTES.

—Salt added to poultry droppings prevents this valuable manure from drying up and burning the plants.

—For ring-bone in cattle, paint with tincture of iodine, or with a solution of corrosive sublimate—forty grains to one pint of water.

—No farmer should, if possible, allow noxious weeds to ripen their seeds on his land.

—Oil cake and cotton seed meal is valuable feed for horses, cows, sheep and hogs, and keeps them healthy and vigorous. Fed with roots the effect on animal life is astonishing.

—It is poor economy to keep sheep whether ewes or wethers, after their teeth become poor, except it may be in the case of high-priced and extra breeders. From five to six years is all that any sheep can be profitably kept for wool or breeding.

—Do all you can for your homestead. Surround it with shade trees, evergreens and flower beds. Fix up and paint or whitewash the outbuildings, improve the surroundings, enlarge the orchards, add to the value and beauty of your home.

—If you have any spare money, invest it in a judicious outlay on your farm. Drain your wet land. Have good stock, good feeding, well selected fruit trees. All this will repay the money laid out, and add immensely to the comfort of your family.

GRASS CULTURE.

We have recently received one or two letters asking about grass culture in Georgia.

Some of our farmers have partially tried the cultivation of some of the species of grass, and not having complied with the conditions requisite to its success, have given it up, saying that our climate and soil are not adapted to grass culture. Grasses are not calculated to succeed well unless certain conditions are granted. We have seen some poor returns from hay and from pasturage in the northern states, but the cause was not soil or climate, but poor land. Poor, neglected Georgia land may not all of it grow red clover or timothy grass, but if these lands are thoroughly prepared, properly seeded and suitably cared for, we are convinced valuable grasses can be raised.

SWELLING OF THE UDDER.

Cows that are deep milkers and have been liberally fed while pregnant, are liable to swelling of the udder, about the period of calving. As soon as it is discovered, dissolve a pound of epsom salts in a quart of gruel and add a little castor or linseed oil, and give it. For local application, make a decoction of mallows, elder or hemlock. While warm, moisten heavy woolen cloths, wring them and apply so as to cover the bag. Repeat this several times daily until all inflammation is removed. If lumps are left, rub with the following liniment: Liquid of ammonia, half an ounce; linseed oil, four and one-half ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce.

Rub well the part affected twice daily until relieved.

Another—Make a bag of oil cloth, or India rubber, flaring at top, so as to fit the bag—fill with soft water at a temperature of 65°, immerse the whole udder in this, and strap the bag over the hips of the cow. Change the water when it becomes warm. Of course the cow should be milked regularly to relieve the udder of unnecessary tension.

TOP-DRESSING FOR WHEAT.

Early in February sow one hundred pounds per acre of the most highly ammoniated superphosphate to be had in the market and follow with a harrow, and when the wheat begins to boot, mix thoroughly fifty pounds of finely pulverized nitrate of soda and one hundred pounds of salt from the packing house and sow that quantity per acre. Either or both of these dressings may be used.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

—Never let a cow go into winter quarters in a poor, thin condition.

—The farmer should study every field on his place as to the effects of certain methods with fertilizers upon their soil.

—The yield of milk and butter in the summer depends greatly upon winter feeding. All the feed given to cows is not consumed without return.

—To make hens "winter layers."—Take good care of them, keep their nests clean—give them pure drinking water—green food daily—sweet food and a variety.

—Bones are valuable to put into the soil, under grape vines, and fruit trees. Clusters of roots will grow around and feed upon them for many years, or until they are entirely used up. They can be broken with an ax, or even put in whole—a peck to a half bushel scattered about in the soil where they will be reached by the roots.

—Good things to have handy about where there are horses: White lead, for bruises or breaks in skin, saddle-galls, etc.; bathing whisky, with about two ounces of turpentine, two ounces of hartshorn, and a little camphor for sprains, stiffness, etc.; leaf lard, for cuts. Coal oil applied to a slight sprain is also good.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Connecticut had last year 5,800 acres in tobacco.

—Vermont has 217,800 milch cows, valued at $5,445,000.

—Illinois has more horses than other state in the union.

—There are 10,038,700 horses in the United States.

—Hay is worth more per ton in Rhode Island than in any other section of the country.

—New York leads all the states in the number of milch cows, her total being 1,446,200, valued at $33,797,694.

—James Ray, of Clarke county, Montana, this season, on one acre, raised 102 bushels of wheat.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

For a base for the compost heap use leaf mold from the woods. All the dead animals of the farm, the refuse brine and vegetables, the leached ashes, the woolen rags, feathers and slaughtered chickens and hair of the hogs killed, should be added to the compost heap.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE.

Georgia farming in the future, must be improved. New methods and new systems must be devised and employed. The yield of the land now under cultivation must be increased, and new fields prepared for new wants. Our farmers must employ greater skill and exercise greater care in their work. The requirements upon them will increase. Then too, the drudgery of the farm must be lessened, and the farmer relieved from many of his hardships, his toil lightened, and his comforts increased through the promulgation of new ideas and the employment of improved labor-saving machinery.

HELP YOURSELVES.

One mistake our farmers are laboring under is witing for something from the government to turn up to assist them—depending on labor from abroad—or looking for investments here of northern money. We have not the confidence of the capital of any one, therefore by, in and through ourselves we must help ourselves. Cannot Georgia farmers raise their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, corn and hay, and just as much cotton as is desirable? Now, honestly, what northern or European capitalist is investing any money in Georgia. True, this season four hundred thousand dollars in gold have been brought to Atlanta—what for? Why, after all our crops are made to take off the cotton. We advise every white and black man that is farming to put in grass, oats and clover, plant and work your corn well in the spring, like they do up north, and you have no idea how much provender you will gather. Go to work, too, and raise stock. All these things will grow and do well here. And then you can grow cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco. Go to work, farmer: let the world see what you can make your soil do, and after a while confidence and capital will come. Go to work and help yourselves, and the Providence who has given you a healthy climate, pleasant summers, mild winters, and fertile lands will aid you.

HORSE NOTES.

—All horses must not be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their ages, their constitutions or their work, for it is the basis of disease.

—Never use bad hay, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

—Damaged corn is injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

—Chaff is better for very old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

—Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

—Oats do best for a horse doing hard work. There is more nourishment and flesh-making material in oats than hay.

—Rack feeding is wasteful. Chopped food in a manger is better, because the food is not there thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

—A tablespoonful of salt in a bucket of water sprinkled over hay will be relished by a horse.

—Oats fed to an old horse do best bruised, but not for a young one. Through age and deceptive teeth, the old horse cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with saliva and turned into wholesome nutriment.

FLOWERS.

A good mellow loam, slightly sandy, is the best for most varieties of flowers.

If early flowers are wanted, start the seeds in the house or in a hot bed, where they can grow until the weather and ground are warm, and then plant them out in the garden.

Too early planting of flower seeds in the open ground, while it is cold and wet, is a prolific source of trouble, and is to be avoided. Seeds thus planted are liable to fail of germination; or should they start, the plants at best grow feebly, linger along and finally drop off one by one, until another planting becomes necessary, causing much care, loss of time, and with no further advancement than if the planting had been deferred until the soil had become mellow and warm.

Bulbs require deeper planting than some imagine; large bulbs require to be planted deeper than small bulbs of the same species. Lillies may be safely transplanted in spring, care being taken not to break the shoot or small roots.

Undiluted alcohol applied with a small brush will kill the mealy bug, and is more agreeable to use than whale oil soap.

In winter care should be exercised in watering plants; sprinkle the foliage occasionally, and water the earth only enough to saturate and no more. If plants become infected with the green fly, fumigate by burning tobacco stems or wash with weak tobacco water. The presence of the red spider indicates too dry an atmosphere. If plants are affected, thoroughly sprinkle or wash with water several times a day. Scab may be exterminated by washing and brushing the affected part of the plant.

HOGS.

There are many Georgia farmers who are prospering—and the cause is not due altogether to the good prices obtained for their wheat and cotton crops—but in addition to this, they are making their own supplies. Farmers may reason as they will, but 'tis economy for them to raise, and not purchase their supplies. One way for the farmer to prosper is to diversify his crops, and they will help to swell the aggregate of his profits. Cotton raising alone has been tried, but to raise it on borrowed money, with the smoke house and corn crib up in some western state has not paid well. A few years ago the larger part of the corn and bacon consumed in Georgia came from the west. The idea became pretty much fixed, that our farmers could not raise meat; that they lived hard and made nothing. How could they with the corn crib in the west, nothing in the kitchen to make slops from, and no refuse from gardens or patches? There is no doubt but that every farmer could raise a sufficient supply of pork for his family consumption at less cost than he can buy it.

Pigs roaming about at large consume a considerable proportion of earth with the various acorns, roots, etc., that they grub up, and they should not be deprived of it in confinement.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pair fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRANS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

318 dec14—d1m top col 4th page

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
December 19, 1879.

Eastern circuit	23	Atlanta circuit	47
Northern circuit	11		81

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

No. 7. Fellows et al. vs. the First Bryan Baptist church. Attachment, from city court of Savannah. Argued. J. J. Abrams, by R. E. Lester, for plaintiff in error; John M. Guerrard, contra.

No. 3. Curry vs. the city of Savannah. Illegality, from Chatham. W. W. Montgomery, by brief, for plaintiff in error. William D. Harden, contra.

Pending the reading of Mr. Montgomery's brief, the court adjourned until 10 a. m. to morrow.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The Carrollton Branch—What to Do With It—Rumored Express Changes.

THE CARROLLTON BRANCH.

Atlanta letter in Savannah News.

The readers of the Morning News will be astonished at what can be accomplished by the extension of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad from Carrollton to Chattanooga. The proposed building of the Georgia Western railroad to Decatur will necessitate the giving up of that place as the western terminus, and make Chattanooga the most desirable objective point.

Let us suppose, for instance, that the Central railroad is seeking an important and reliable connection with the west and south west. Colonel Wadley already has a line from Savannah to Carrollton. At Griffin it goes on to Atlanta, and at Newnan it crosses the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Extend the line from Carrollton to Chattanooga and it opens up a half dozen connections with important railroads.

Say that the Columbus and Rome railroad is to be completed, and this extension will cross it; admit that the Georgia Western railroad is to be built, and this extension will tap it at an important point. Then it will cross or tap the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad and the Alabama Great Southern railroad, thus giving it easy access to Rome and its river commerce, and to the iron and coal mines of that section of Georgia and Alabama.

At Chattanooga, if circumstances demanded, it could form a close alliance and through connection with the Cincinnati Southern railroad to the west and southwest, or remain neutral in the fight, if any there were, and take all freights offered by the rival lines without fear or favor. It could, I say, form a close alliance with the Cincinnati Southern, or remain neutral and get business from both the great through lines. Then, again, where it taps the Georgia Western railroad it could compete for some of the Atlantic coast business of Dr. Standiford's great rival through line to Atlanta.

Were the extension made, and all the above named results reached, the Central railroad would still have its Atlanta line unbroken to Savannah and if Atlanta remains the great distributing point, as it is now claimed she will, Colonel Wadley would also get his share of the carrying trade distributed there. I do not think his Carrollton extension, even with a close alliance at Chattanooga with the Cincinnati Southern, would very seriously interfere with his Atlanta connections.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The rumors and reports of various railroad combinations whose effect would be to localize the Cincinnati Southern railroad, together with some suggestions by experts in railroad running as to what Cincinnati ought to do, and what links she ought to acquire or build in order to make hers a trunk line, but which she has no power to do, seem naturally to suggest the question whether it is not both a necessity and a wise policy to sell the Southern railroad. Of course, the buyers would be railroad men, and would have to be pretty strong men in order to raise the required capital, and they would run the road on railroad principles—that is, to do the largest carrying, and they would have capacity to acquire and construct the necessary connections.

As to the requirement that the Southern railroad shall be run in the interest of Cincinnati, the way to do that is to get the largest amount of carrying, and that would be the interest of the owners, whoever they might be. We presume that none are so simple as to think of making Cincinnati an obstruction to the railroad in order to run it in the interest of Cincinnati. There is much to do besides building the roadway, to create a railroad and to secure the trade to which its position entitles it, and to provide terminal and other means for carrying on a great railroad business. A city is incompetent to do these things. A part of the original idea was that the city would sell the completed road. The question to be considered is whether this shall be the policy, and whether this is not the time.

This is thrown out for consideration, without any notion of what are the ideas of that queer ensemble, the trustees or of railroad men. And it is upon the assumption that at this time of great confidence in all railroads, and of the extension of great combinations of long lines, the Southern railroad can be sold to railroad men for what it has cost the city. If that could be done, then a triumph could be claimed alike for the policy of building the road, and for this deliverance from that which must be an elephant on the city's hands. Of course we are aware that there will be schemes to get the railroad at a great bargain, and to get it without much real capital, and that the plan is susceptible to jealousies; but these are conditions to be watched, and besides, the concern is not now in a perfected state.

RUMORED EXPRESS COMPANY CHANGES.

LAFAYETTE, IND., December 19.—The change in the control or management of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad has opened a new subject of comment in another direction, and express circles are somewhat concerned in anticipated developments. It is rumored here, and stated by well-authenticated authority, that the above-mentioned change will result in the retirement from the road of the Adams express company, which runs over that division from Louisville to Greencastle, and the American company over the northern division. These are to be displaced by the Union Express company. The latter is said to be a new organization, in which the same parties who have recently obtained controlling interest in the L. N. A. & C. road are identified, and who after the manner of Jay Gould propose to run their own express company over their own road, and if any money is to be made out of the business they will be the parties who will profit thereby. It appears that this company desires a route north and south that will enable them to compete with the other companies. The rumor seems to be pretty well defined and is generating considerable talk in express circles.

The Grey Eagle Horses

That were raffled at the Kimball House and won by Mr. Dunn, will be raffled again at the Markham House. Those wishing chances had better apply at once for a chance, which is only $5.00.

A Straw From Germany.

BERLIN, December 19.—The local authorities of the town of Elbing, Eastern Prussia, petitioned the landtag against an interdiction by Herr Von Puttkammer, minister of education of the new school at Elbing, for purely secular education. The committee of the landtag, to which the petition was referred, advised the chamber to pass to the order of the day; in other words to reject the petition. This proposition was carried yesterday by a vote of 245 to 147, the majority consisting of clericals and poles; the minority of liberals, progressists, and free conservatives. Ex-Minister Falk and Hobrecht voted with the minority. The rejection of the petition is construed as an evidence of an inclination on the part of the government, to mitigate the severity of the May laws, in view of bringing about a modus vivendi with the vatican.

Kate Thayer.

Next Monday night Kate Thayer will appear in Atlanta surrounded by such stars as Carreno, Tagliapetra, Arbuckle, Mrs. Norman and C. E. Pratt, a concert troupe that may be called superb. Miss Thayer is a southern woman who has won national fame by her exquisite singing. The Boston Journal says of her: "Miss Thayer made an instantaneous hit. Her voice is a soprano of extreme compass and of great sweetness and purity and flexibility. Her first number was a grand aria from Verdi's "Nabucco," which she sang with brilliancy and finish. Upon an encore, she favored the audience with an exquisite rendering of the "Merry Postillion," by Abt. She also sang an aria from the "Crown Diamonds" very sweetly, and best of all, perhaps, was Schubert's "Serenade," arranged as a duo for soprano and concert, in which the voice part was sustained by Miss Thayer with a nicety of execution and intonation that fully equaled Mr. Arbuckle's efforts. That Miss Thayer is an acquisition to the concert stage, and that she will find favor wherever she is heard, cannot be doubted."

BLANKETS.

LARGE LOT MEDIUM AND FINE BED BLANKETS, ALL SIZES, VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT BEFORE FIRST JANUARY. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
449 dec20—d3t

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures dyspepsia, indigestion and heartburn.
For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
133july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat

WE WILL SELL YOU SOLID GOLD NEW STYLE JEWELRY FOR BUT VERY LITTLE MORE THAN THE PRICES ASKED BY THE VENDERS OF 'ROLL GOLD" AND OTHER PLATED TRASH. HANDSOME

SOLID GOLD

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WITHIN REACH OF EVERY ONE.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
566 nov21—dtf

Stop using Calomel and try "BLACK-DRAUGHT" for liver diseases.
For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

LIGHT SHADES IN ENGLISH JACKETS.

New lot English Walking Jackets, Cloaks and Dolmans, just received at CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
449 dec20—d3t

Pack Carefully, Mark Properly, Ship Early.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
EXPRESS FOWARDERS,
ATLANTA, GA., December 19, 1879.

The season is approaching when friends remember friends and desire to be remembered by them. The usual Christmas presents will be given, and the usual vehicle for the transmission of such articles, the Southern express company, will be chosen. The employes of that institution will be very busy, but desire to accommodate all, and to enable them to do so, parties contemplating the sending of articles by express during the Christmas season, will be careful to observe the following rules:

1. Pack your shipments carefully and securely. Don't tie up packages with paper strings, nor put a jar of preserves and a silk dress in the same band-box.

2. Mark your packages plainly with full address of consignee, and if going to a city, give the name of the street and number of the residence.

3. Ship early. Don't wait till the last moment; you might miss the train, and your friend would be disappointed.

If you observe these rules in making your shipments they will be promptly forwarded, and your friends will enjoy the satisfaction of receiving them in good condition and in proper time.

A man died of liver complaint! One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" would have saved his life.
For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Colored Silks!

Black Silks!

Large lot Colored and Black Dress Silks; also, Party Shades, just received by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
449 dec20—d3t

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures costiveness and Sick-headache.
For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Carpets! Carpets!

TREMENDOUS STOCK ALL GRADES NEW CARPETS, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SELLING RAPIDLY AT CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
449 dec20—d3t

To Printers.

We have just received a lot of fresh Roller Gum. Price 30 cents per pound Address CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.
dec12—tf.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
mar2 1313—d&wly

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. 'Best in the world.'
500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

KALO MEDA.

NEW STYLE OF WARE, ALL SHAPES FOR XMAS PRESENTS AT CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
449 dec20—d3t

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge at
ALL DRUG STORES.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases pecular to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

Take "BLACK-DRAUGHT" and you will never be bilious.
For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

KALO MEDA.

NEW STYLE OF WARE, ALL SHAPES FOR XMAS PRESENTS AT CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
449 dec20—d3t

The Latest Sensation!

JOHN RYAN'S

GREAT

SHOE STOCK

to be thrown on the market at startling prices. SPECIAL DRIVES. No Shoe House in Georgia can come within 50 cents per pair of the prices.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS FOR THE

Christmas Trade!

Ladies Basket Cloth-top Kid Shoe at $2.85, sold elsewhere at $4.00.

Ladies Curacoa Kid Button Shoe at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00—cheap.

Ladies Calf Front Lace Shoes at $1.00 $1.50 and $2.00.

Ladies Grain and Goat Front Lace Shoes from 75 cents up.

Children's and Misses Shoes, all styles.

Ladies French Kid Button Shoes, all makes.

SCHOOL SHOES A SPECIALTY.

The following celebrated makes can be had at less than manufacturers' prices, HOLBROOK & LUDLOW, PHELAN & BOLTON, BURTS, ZEIGLER, MORROWS & FEARY.

NOTICE.

IF ANY OF THE CELEBRATED SHOES OF MORROWS do not give perfect SATISFACTION in wear, a NEW PAIR will be given in place.

SPECIALTIES FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

Gents' handsome Embroidered Slippers, all styles, finest assortment ever shown in Georgia, at from 25 cents to $1.00 per pair less than any Shoe House in the State. Men's Shoes in the following celebrated makes: CAUFIELD, BOYDIN, HANAN & REDDISH, MELA & RUSSEL'S. PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING, THAT THIS DEPARTMENT IS A SEPARATE SHOE DEPARTMENT AND NOT A MIXED UP STOCK OF COMMON trashy Shoes as is kept by some dry goods houses, but is an entire new stock, embracing every known make and width of Shoe made and is attended by 10 polite and gentlemanly salesmen that sell Shoes alone, and that you can find everything desired.

TOYS! TOYS!

JOHN RYAN offers extra inducements in Toys—this being his first season with them. The only complete line of Toys Wagons, Doll Carriages, Drums, Vases, etc., ever shown in Georgia.

Cloaks and Dolmans.

1,000 new Cloaks received on yesterday. Arriving a little late in the season (on account of being detained on the railroad) will be cleared out at unheard of prices. Do not under any circumstance buy a Cloak or Dolman until you see these as they must be sold.

Some Big Bargains in Ladies Ready-made Dresses.

JOHN RYAN.
276 dec13—d2w top 4th col

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization system of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
000 oct2 d3m thur sat tues&wky3m

COLGATE & CO'S

"NEW" SOAP can be cut in two, the oval end clasped readily in the hand, and the larger end worn down almost to a wafer without any waste. COLGATE & CO. recommend their

THE OVAL CAKE

is the most economical form of Washing Soap. All bar or square cakes wear down in use to a large flat piece, too thin to handle and therefore, wasted while the OVAL CAKE o

"NEW" SOAP

(Trade-Mark Registered) to Careful Housekeeper not only as superior in quality, but as in form the most ECONOMICAL SOAP now made.
533 aug25 d30t wed sat &wky13w nx rd mat

Price List Sent FREE on application to any part of the City or Country.

"WURZBURG'S BAZAR!"

54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

ATTENTION!

Holiday Goods for Christmas Presents!

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

HOLIDAY GOODS!

JUST RECIEVED

Beautiful Goods! Low Prices!

We have, appropriate for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, a beautiful assortment of

FANCY BASKETS! FANCY BASKETS!

LUNCH BASKETS, WORK BASKETS, RETICULES, SHOPPING BASKETS, ANGOT BAGS SCHOOL BAGS, and Fancy INDIAN WILLOW-WARE.

Picture Frames! Picture Frames!

VELVET AND SATIN FRAMES, EASELS, EBONY FRAMES, ENGRAVED FRAMES, PAINTED PANELS, ALBUMS, STATUARY, PICTURES, RUSTIC FRAMES, ETC.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERIES!

A nice assortment of Fancy Soaps and Cologues just received in the Latest Novelties.

LADIES NECK WEAR!

LACE TIES, LACE COLLARETTES, LACE FISHUES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, and a handsome assortment of SILK TIES and BOWS. Lovely assortment of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES!

Jewelry! Jewelry!

Beautiful stock of Plated and Rolled Gold Jewelry.

Large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Embroideries, Velvets, Ladies Underwear.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN LADIES MERINO UNDERWEAR!

Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Rouchings, etc., etc., all at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! It will be greatly to your interest to call and examine our stock of

Useful HOLIDAY Presents!

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Price List Sent Free on Application to Any Part of City or Country.
dec12—dtf

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

HIRSCH BROS.,

CLOTHING

Stocks at their stands Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET, are being replenished every week. The great rush of trade demands constant attention to the purchasing of new goods, therefore our patrons can always find the LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES by calling on us before purchasing. We have in stock the neatest Suits that can be had.

FOR THE

YOUNG MEN of ATLANTA and surrounding country we are prepared to get up any kind of a Suit required, either in our Ready-made Stock or our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT. We are daily receiving the Latest Novelties for our FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT in SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, COLLARS, CUFFS, and in fact everything that can be had in a department of this kind.

If you want a FIRST-CLASS SUIT MADE TO ORDER for the

HOLIDAYS

You will find MR. A. SATZKY, so long and favorably known in Atlanta, in charge of our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, where he will take pleasure in showing you the finest stock of PIECE GOODS in the city, and at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. We desire to call special attention to our stock of BOY'S, YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. If the ladies will give us a call we will take pleasure in showing the latest styles in Clothing for the little ones. Don't forget that we have MEN'S SUITS from $6.00 to $20.00 in DRESS or BUSINESS styles, and in CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, DOESKINS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORSTEDS, and all other materials known to the Clothing Market.

REMEMBER

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON

HIRSCH BROS.,

3 and 50 WHITEHALL ST.

87 oct5—dm4th pg

ALL QUESTIONS ANSWERED!

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY ONE TO answer by private letter, or in a newspaper, all the questions asked concerning

THE FAMOUS "CLEMENT MILL"

The furore created by the little Mill is so great, and demand for information, that the undersigned has prepared a

Clearly Printed Pamphlet,

In which is synopsized all that has been published upon the subject, and many additional facts.

IT CONTAINS

STATEMENTS OF THE INVENTOR,
STATEMENTS OF MR. STRIBLING,
ESTIMATES OF COST OF MILLS,
ESTIMATES OF THE PROFITS,
Statements from those NOW RUNNING MILLS,
OPINIONS OF EXPERTS,
OPINIONS OF COTTON FACTORY MEN,
OPINIONS OF VISITORS,

In fact it is believed that this pamphlet

ANSWERS EVERY QUESTION

that possibly can suggest itself to any one.

No One Should Think

of building a Clement Mill without securing this pamphlet. It will open the eyes of all to a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Price, 25 cents, postage paid. Discount to the trade. Address

J. B. DERBY,
197 dec19—dtf ATLANTA, GA.

Ordinance Requiring the Removal of Signs.

SECTION I. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, That on or before the first day of January next, all persons in the city of Atlanta who have wooden, cloth, metal or other Signs across the sidewalk or projecting over them from awning posts or frames or Signs of any character erected on posts planted in the sidewalk, or Signs of any character projecting from or standing on the sidewalks in front of their offices or stores, in such a manner as to obstruct the view or impede travel, or who have Signs suspended across the streets, shall be required to remove the same, and upon failure to remove such obstructions, such parties shall be cited to appear before the Recorder and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding Twenty five Dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both in the discretion of the Court.

Section II. Be it further ordained, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, Signs related to in the foregoing section shall not be erected within the city limits.

Section III. Be it further ordained, That in all cases where such obstructions shall remain after the first day of January, 1880, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to cause to be served on tenants, owners or agents, official notice to remove such obstructions within ten days, and if the same be allowed to remain after the time specified in said notice, the person or persons failing to comply shall be held subject to the fines and penalties set forth in the first section of this Ordinance.

Section IV. Be it further ordained, That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

A true extract from the minutes of General Council, December 15th, 1879.
436 dec19—d3t W. R. BIGGERS, Clerk.

A FORTUNE QUICKLY MADE.

MONEY has been made more rapidly within the last few months in Wall St. than at any period since 1873. Immense profits have been realized from small investments. The following affidavit explains itself:

Personally appeared before me, George A. Payne, of 134 W. 43d St. New York City, to me known, and on being duly sworn says that on an investment of $25 placed with Thatcher, Belmont & Co., Bankers, and by them operated for a period of two weeks, I had returned to me by the said firm $972.53.
(Signed) GEO. A. PAYNE.

State of New York, } ss.
City and County of New York. }
Sworn before me this 23d September, 1879.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 91 Duane St., N. Y.

Thatcher, Belmont & Co. accept subscribers on their 1 per cent margin or in their concentration of capital, whereby a number of small sums of from $10 and upwards are aggregated and stocks operated. Latest Wall Street information sent free upon application by

THATCHER, BELMONT & CO. Bankers,
P. O. Box 1301, or 45 Broad Street, New York City.
576 nov22—d3m sat tues thur &wky3m

